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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is said to have declared that he will not permit any executive officer who refuses to pay political assessments to be harassed or removed because of his refusal. There is no official report of this utterance, but it is understood upon good authority that he said as much as this at a meeting of the Cabinet. The declaration does not amount to very much, but it will help the President to the good opinion of a good many of our people. The political assessment business is but a part, and not the principal, of the abuses which make up the "spoils" system. Will the President give the country any assurance that he will not exact any political service of our office-holders? The principle which forbids the asking of money, equally forbids asking time and labor. We say nothing of a pledge that selections for office shall not be made with reference to strengthening some particular wing or faction of the party. In view of what Mr. ARTHUR has done already, such a pledge would be a piece of hypocrisy; and Mr. ARTHUR's severest critics have not accused him of being hypocritical.

WE cannot regard it as a creditable situation of affairs, which obliges officials to look to the President for assurance that they may refuse to pay such demands as that formulated by Mr. HUBBELL and his irresponsible associates. After all, what security is there that Mr. ARTHUR may not change his mind when the next assessment circular is issued? Or that he may not have a successor who will take the opposite view? If there were a permanent and sufficient public opinion to control the matter of removal from office, and to make the use of this power for bad reasons a high political offence, the office-holders might rest on that. As it is, we are getting on with the formation of such an opinion, slowly but steadily.

THAT there was more in the Penn Yan Post Office case than a removal of a bad official for a just cause, appears from the disturbance it has caused good Mr. HOWE, the Postmaster General. Soon after Senator MILLER secured the adverse vote on the nomination to fill the place, Mr. HOWE appeared on the floor of Senate, urging Senators, and especially the Democratic Senators, to change their votes. That he has failed in his undertaking is of good omen. It seems to show that the Senate is waking up to its responsibility in this matter, and does not mean to register every nomination which may be sent from the other end of the Avenue. It is agreeable news that the supposed understanding between the Executive and the Senate in this matter is limited in some directions.

GENERAL CURTIS will appeal to the Supreme Court against the sentence of fine and dismissal for collecting political assessments. This we are glad to learn. The Constitutional point raised in his defence, although overruled by three United States judges, is one of much importance. It is as to the amount of personal liberty of political action retained by a person who becomes an official of the United States. That Congress has power to regulate his conduct, within office-hours and in relation to the specific duties of his office, no one will think of disputing. The right to exercise the same authority at other times and in other connections, is not equally clear. The English government declines to assume that it has any such right. The members of the English Civil Service have started in London very extensive co-operative stores, whose competition is felt severely by the ordinary tradesmen. The latter appealed to both the last and the present Ministry, asking that government employes be forbidden to engage in enterprises of this kind. But both the Tories and the Liberals declared that their control over the civil servants of the crown ceased with the close of office-hours, and that they were free to pursue any course of conduct which was not

provocative of public scandal. It will be interesting to have the Supreme Court point out the clause of the Constitution which confers on Congress a power refused to the English Ministry.

THERE seems to be very little probability that Mr. MORRILL'S new Revenue Bill will pass even the Senate. The Democrats continue as full of fight as ever, and mean, if there is to be any reduction of the revenue, to get the lion's share of credit for it. There was a manifest restiveness under the persistence with which the measure was kept before the Senate, and Mr. HALE succeeded, on Wednesday last, in having it laid aside that the Naval Appropriation Bill might be taken up. The postponement is still less to be regretted, as the Senate had struck out the most useful provision of the bill, that is the clause authorizing the use of the polariscope in testing the grade of sugars.

ANOTHER measure which seems likely to give great satisfaction by its failure to become a law, is the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill. For some time, the Senate and the House came to no agreement with regard to the Senate's amendments, but on Wednesday, a previously recorded adverse vote was reconsidered in the House, and the conference report was agreed to. There is a growing feeling in Congress that Mr. ARTHUR will yield to the public opinion of the country and veto the measure. Certainly, nothing that the President has done would contribute so much to his popularity as a veto of this piece of extravagance.

THE DEISTER Bill, as amended by the House Committee on Commerce, has passed the House, and has a good chance of becoming a law before the session expires. The only serious objection we have seen, is that it will increase the cost—already excessive—of managing our diminished merchant marine. The measure applies, however, equally to American and foreign steamships in the immigration service. It refuses to allow English and German vessels to land immigrants on our shores unless they are treated as human beings during the passage. It imposes no burden that our American steamships do not bear already. It merely equalizes their status with that of foreign vessels.

The bill imposing a fifty cent tax on the immigrants landed in American ports, should be passed with equal promptness. If the first of these two is needed to protect the immigrant from marine-sharks, the latter is no less needed for his protection from land-sharks.

THE House Committee on Commerce has made an admirable negative report on the bill to admit to American registration a vessel which had been sunk in American waters, bought by Americans, and repaired in our dockyards, but not to the extent required by the law passed in WASHINGTON'S first administration. It is not so easy to say, at first, why the owners of such a vessel should prefer American registration to the British, which their vessel already had. The change to our registry involves increased expenses, heavier fees, and in most cases heavier local taxation. British registration interferes in no sense with their ownership and management of the vessel. The only advantage they would secure by the change is the right to use the vessel in the coasting trade. This trade always has been closed to foreign vessels. There is no proposal from any quarter to throw it open to any others. Is it to accomplish indirectly what they dare not propose openly, that our Free Trade friends make such a talk about throwing open our registry? Certainly that measure is not needed for any of the purposes which they allege as justifying it.

THE Senate has voted to authorize the use of other disused barracks, besides those at Carlisle, for the establishment of Indian schools. The

great success of the Carlisle school prompts a new hopefulness in regard to the rising generation of red men and women. But, after all, the mere grant of a barracks will not create such a school, unless there can be got for its management men of the energy and self-denial which has characterized those who have been in charge at Carlisle. General ARMSTRONGS and Captain PRATTS are not on every page of the Army List.

In the case of the fourth Alabama District, the House Committee and the House have taken the course recommended by Mr. CALKINS, and have declared the seat vacant without awarding it to either contestant. A similar course in the case of the fifth South Carolina District would have been in better accord with justice than that actually adopted. It was in evidence in that case that the Democrat actually returned had not been elected. But it was shown also that the Republican who has been seated was both by his character and his conduct during the election, disqualified for a seat in the House.

Mr. CALKINS, in presenting the Alabama case, reminded the Democrats that his Committee had dismissed twelve of the twenty-two contests for seats, and that of the twelve seats thus treated, eleven were occupied by Democrats. Except in the one case, the Committee seems to have made no mistakes. Mr. CALKINS fully endorsed the suggestions of Mr. TILMAN, that cases of this kind should be sent to some judicial tribunal for decision, instead of being left to a legislative committee. Unfortunately, this method was the only one known at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. It was one of several mistakes copied from English procedure into the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. TRECOTT has published a letter to Mr. BLAINE which ought to set at rest most of the criticisms upon the ex-Secretary, with which newspapers of a certain class have abounded for half a year past. Mr. TRECOTT's weight in the matter is unquestionable. It is hardly too much to say that he is the only diplomatic expert in the government service. He has been the confidential adviser of the State Department for many years past, and probably will continue to be so as long as he lives and chooses to occupy this position. A man of this standing has no motive to misstate the facts in the interest of any former or present Secretary of State. That Mr. TRECOTT is fully acquainted with the facts, will not be disputed. He was the agent entrusted with the execution of Mr. BLAINE's policy in South America. He, therefore, must have been the confidant of all Mr. BLAINE's ideas and plans as regards the Chili-Peruvian imbroglio.

Mr. TRECOTT gives a flat contradiction to all the leading charges against the ex-Secretary. One of these is that Mr. BLAINE regarded a war with Chili as lying within the horizon of possibilities. Mr. TRECOTT says he was sent to South America simply to make peace. Another was that Mr. BLAINE had some corrupt view in promoting the plans of the French "Credit Industriel," a company which was ready to advance to Peru the war indemnity demanded by Chili, and to receive in return guano. Mr. TRECOTT says that Mr. BLAINE showed no desire in the matter, except that this French company "might, if possible, be made useful to Peru in her distress." In the negotiation between Peru and the company, the representatives of the United States were to take no part. Lastly, it was charged that Mr. BLAINE pressed two claims to the guano of Peru, with an emphasis which indicated some corrupt interest. Mr. TRECOTT reiterates what has been said before, that one of these claims was repudiated utterly by the State Department, while, as to the other, the instructions to both Mr. HURLBUT and Mr. TRECOTT were "to ask, if the proper time for such request should come, that LANDREAU should be heard before a Peruvian tribunal in support of his claims, and that, in case of a peace providing for the cession of Peruvian territory, the condition of his claim should be brought to the attention of Chili and Peru." This is all there is in it. Mr. BLAINE's critics are shut up to the alternative either that the most trusted servant of the State Department is a knave, or that the ablest servant of that department is a fool. If—as we think likely—they will accept neither of these, then their criticism of the ex-Secretary is proved to be a good deal worse than mistaken.

THE government has scored two important points in the conduct of the Star Route cases. The first is the ruling of Judge WYLIE that a

*prima facie* case of conspiracy is proved, and that the case must go as a whole to the jury. He will not dismiss the prosecution on the ground that no case has been made. The second is the admission of the evidence of Mr. WALSH, a former contractor, to whom Mr. BRADY talked with exceeding frankness as to the methods of the Department in "accelerating" Star Routes, and illustrated his talk in ways which Mr. WALSH found surprising. Now that the whole story is before the country as sworn evidence, the suspicion is confirmed that the Grand Jury, which had refused previously to find fresh indictments, were influenced by other considerations than the evidence before them.

THE Tariff Commission intends to spend some time at Long Branch, and then, as soon as the weather cools, to begin an official peregrination through the chief centres of manufactures and commerce, with a view to collect any evidence that may be accessible locally. The representatives of the Malt and the Drug interests have both been heard, and also the Free Trade Club of New York. We do not envy the Commission its task of preparing and reporting a tariff within the time specified.

THE three gentlemen who were requested to arbitrate between the different trunk lines, and also between the claims of the three great cities on the sea-coast, in the matter of differential rates in grain and the like carried from the West to the sea, have made their report. Messrs THURMAN, WASHBURNE and COOLEY report substantial approval of the existing arrangement, which charges three cents a hundred less for goods taken to Baltimore, and two cents less to Philadelphia, than to New York. The claim put forward by New York, that, in view of the difference in grade, the actual cost of transportation is less to New York, the committee found to be sustained by no evidence. They were obliged, therefore, to treat it as though it had never been put forward, and to decide in favor of the present arrangement. The supposition that a New York *ipse dixit* is worth as much as evidence from any other quarter, met with a rebuff in this instance. This will be highly satisfactory to Baltimore, and partly so to Philadelphia. In an interview reported in *The Tribune*, Mr. VANDERBILT announces his purpose to abide by the report, but to take care that the Central Road gets its fair share of the trade. The Commissioners say, as we often have said, that a greater and more systematic publicity as regards the affairs of the railroads, is urgently needed to improve their relations with each other and with the public.

We wish that the committee had taken up yet another problem in railroad charges. What would it have to say of the schedule of charges, under which the coal of Pennsylvania is sold in New England towns at a lower price than in Philadelphia!

THERE begins to be some increase in the export returns, at last, and it may fairly be hoped that as we are now to make comparison, week by week, with the steadily falling figures of last year's light crops, we shall have a fairly encouraging exhibit. The returns of exported merchandise, made up at New York, for the week ending on Tuesday, show a total of \$7,626,589, and this is an increase of nearly a million of dollars (\$897,397) over the preceding week, and \$163,140 over that for the corresponding week of 1881. No time has been lost in throwing the new wheat into the market and freely sending it forward to Europe, and this must tell at once in our accounts with London. Still, the imports of foreign goods continue enormous, and we fear it will require all of a great wheat surplus, with more corn than we shall have to spare, to settle our balance.

THERE are some fifty thousand Chinese coolies in Cuba whose time has nearly expired. They want to go home, and their shortest, if not their only, route lies through the United States. When the Chinese Restriction law was before Congress, it was altered expressly to forbid such transit, and Mr. BREWSTER is of the opinion that, as the law stands, these people cannot be allowed transit through our territory. We venture to dissent from Mr. BREWSTER. It is a rule of International Law that peaceable transit cannot be refused to the subjects of a nation with whom we are at peace; and we doubt the power of even Congress to release us from the common obligations which bind all nations. Mr. LOGAN has introduced a law for the relief of these coolies, but the

California Senators are very much opposed to its passage. It will be not more a hardship to the coolies than a disgrace to us, if this opposition should prove successful.

THE Independent Republican State Committee met at Philadelphia, on Thursday, a large number of the members being present. They were unanimous in their action as to the four suggestions made on July 12th by Mr. CAMERON's committee, and adopted unhesitatingly the following reply. We give it in full, the more readily, because it presents in large degree the whole Independent case, and is therefore of interest to the readers of THE AMERICAN, everywhere :

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1882.

THOMAS V. COOPER, Esq., Chairman Republican State Committee :

*Dear Sir* :—I am instructed to advise you that the Independent Republican State Committee have considered the four suggestions contained in the minutes of the proceedings of your Committee, forwarded to me by on the 12th instant.

I am directed to say that this Committee find that none of the four are methods by which a harmonious and honorable unity of the Republican voters of Pennsylvania could be obtained. All of them are inadequate to that end, for the reason that they afford no guarantee that, being accepted, the principles upon which the Independent Republicans have taken their stand would be treated with respect or put into action. All of them contain the probability that an attempt to unite the Republicans of the State by their means would either result in reviving and strengthening the political dictatorship which we condemn, or would permanently distract the Republican body and insure the future and continued triumph of our common opponent, the Democratic party.

Of the four suggestions, the first, second, and fourth are so inadequate as to need no separate discussion; the third, which alone may demand attention, has the fatal defect of not including the withdrawal of that "slated" ticket which was made up many months ago, and long in advance of the Harrisburg Convention, to represent, and to maintain, the very evils of control and abuses of method, to which we stand opposed. This proposition, like the others, supposing it to have been sincerely put forward, clearly shows that you misconceive the causes of the Independent Republican movement, as well as its aims and purposes. You assume that we desire to measure the respective numbers of those who support the Harrisburg ticket, and those who find their principles expressed by the Philadelphia Convention. This is a complete and fatal misapprehension. We are organized to promote certain reforms, and not to abandon them in pursuit of votes. Our object is the overthrow of the "boss system," and of the "spoils system." In behalf of this we are willing and anxious to join hands with you, whenever it is assured that the union will be honestly and earnestly for that purpose. But we cannot make alliances or agree to compromises that on their face threaten the very object of the movement in which we have engaged. Whether your ticket has the support of many or few, of a majority or a minority of Republican voters, does not affect in the smallest degree the duty of every citizen to record himself against the abuses which it represents.

Had the gentlemen who compose it been willing to withdraw themselves from the field, as they were invited to join in doing, for the common good, by the Independent Republican candidates, this act would have encouraged the hope that a new convention, freely chosen by the people, and unembarrassed by claims of existing candidates, might have brought forth the needed guarantee of party emancipation and public reform. This service, however, they have declined to render their party; they not only claim and receive your repeated assurances of support, but they permit themselves to be put forward to secure the use of Independent Republican votes, at the same time that they represent the "bossism," the "spoils" methods, and the "machine" management which we are determined no longer to tolerate. The manner in which their candidacy was decreed, the means employed to give it Convention formality, the obligations which they incur by it, the political methods with which it identifies them, and the political and personal plans for which their official influence would be required, all join to make it the most imperative public duty not to give them support at this election, under any circumstances.

In closing this note, this Committee must express its regret that, having considered it desirable to make overtures to the Independent Republicans, you should have so far misapprehended the facts of the situation. It is our desire to unite the Republican party on the sure ground of principle, in the confidence that we are thus serving it with the highest fidelity, and preserving, for the future service of the Commonwealth, that vitality of Republicanism which has made the party useful in the past, and which alone confers upon it, now, the right of continued existence. The only method which promised this result in the approaching election is that proposed by the Independent Republican candidates in their letter of July 13th, which was positively rejected by your committee.

On behalf of the Independent Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania.

I. D. MCKEE, Chairman.

"PENNSYLVANIA, if it will, can strike the death-blow to Bossism," says the Albany *Evening Journal*. This is what the Independent Republicans believe, and they feel themselves summoned to the work, and supported for its performance, by the approval of the sincerity and intelligence of the party throughout the nation.

IN Pennsylvania politics, there is no very important item of news to chronicle, except that which relates to the meeting of the Independent State Committee, on Thursday. Efforts have been made, and will be continued, of course, up to the end, to secure for Mr. CAMERON's ticket "the Labor vote" and other "vote" elements which are mostly composed of Democrats. In case they cannot be procured directly, they will be urged to run tickets of their own, so that they may weaken Mr. PATTISON largely and General BEAVER very little. It is upon expedients and devices like these that the hopes of Mr. CAMERON's managers now entirely repose, and not upon the favorable inclinations of the Republicans of the State. It is scarcely credible, however, that such schemes of corruption will reach the point of success; the leaders in the Labor organizations must know that the cause they have in hand will always be completely ruined by the fact, or even the generally entertained belief, that they are ready to "sell out" to the political managers.

WE are not prepared, at this distance, and with the limited information we have been able to procure, to pronounce on the Independent Republican movement in Maine. It requires a very serious situation to demand the extreme measure of a revolt from the party. In Pennsylvania, we have reached the point at which revolt has become imperative. In this we are supported by the great body of Republican opinion throughout the country. Whether this is true of Maine, we are not able to say. We hope it is not, nor have we heard of any such systematic suppression of opinion in that State as has prevailed in Pennsylvania under the CAMERON rule.

THE Massachusetts Republicans mean to have a short campaign. Their convention meets six weeks before election day. Senator HOAR is to preside, which we take to be an indication that Mr. ARTHUR is not yet omnipotent in the party councils of the State. Yet the Stalwarts, with the help of such backing as they can get from Washington, mean to make a trial of their strength. *The Traveller* is in the field with its candidate.

MR. HENRY GEORGE is making other converts besides Mr. DAVITT and Mr. PATRICK FORD. The New York Greenbackers demand that no individual or corporation shall be allowed to occupy more land than he actually needs. This amounts to much the same thing as the nationalization of the land, but we think that even Greenbackers would shrink from undertaking to draw the line between what is necessary to any person and what is not.

The germ of all these heresies about land is Mr. RICARDO's assumption,—long ago refuted by Mr. CAREY,—that the value or utility of land is due to the natural and inalienable qualities of the soil. But landed property, like every other, derives its value from labor expended on it, or on land in its vicinity. A farm, as Lord DUFFERIN well says, is like a ship; there is in each a certain amount of natural material, but both are valuable mainly because of labor expended on the material. To touch land as property by restrictive laws, is the same thing as saying that a man may not do as he pleases with a ship or anything else that he owns. A proper case for restriction, is the refusal to allow civil and religious corporations to accumulate land, but this restriction is equally applicable to personal property. Yet English theories in their treatises on economy, and English practice in the Irish land laws, both proceed upon Mr. RICARDO's fallacy, which leads straight on to Communism in land.

A REVOLUTION has taken place within the Democratic party in Ohio. A year ago, when the party prospects were not particularly brilliant, the Young Democracy were allowed to take a turn at running the party, and to nominate a converted Republican for the governorship. Now that the question of liquor legislation has come to the front, and weakened the Republicans, the old managers have taken hold again, restoring Mr. JOHN P. THOMPSON to the management of the "machine," and putting Mr. PENDLETON in the forefront as the champion of the party. If we do not misread the signs of the times, the Republicans will have no reason to regret this change. The Democracy is never so weak with the average voter, as when it can be described as "the same old party." Its one chance is in new departures, such as it has effected this year in

Pennsylvania. The more it clings to the past, and the less it breaks with its record, the worse for it.

The platform adopted was of a rather non-committal sort. After the usual rhetorical platitudes, the convention, "condescended to particulars," as the Scotch say. It condemned sumptuary legislation, meaning by that any attempt to exact a license and impose restrictive regulations on the liquor traffic. On the Tariff issue it struggled gallantly to occupy all the ground on both sides of the fence. On the one hand, it insists on a tariff "to meet the actual needs of the government;" on the other, it wants one fitted "to encourage productive industries." This shows that Mr. FRANK HURD failed to make his point, as we expected. But if the manufacturers and workingmen of Ohio want to know just what such a declaration amounts to, in the way of security for the protective system, let them observe what Mr. PENDLETON did when he went back to Washington from presiding over this convention. He called an informal Democratic caucus in the cloak-room, and pledged his associates to support a proposal to reduce the tariff by twenty per cent. within a year. It is said that the Democrats of Illinois mean to make the pending election to turn upon the issue of Free Trade or Protection. We hope they will. And it will be the fault of the Ohio Republicans if the Ohio election is not made to turn on the same issue. As Mr. GREELEY always said, the Protectionists never have anything to fear from a square issue on the subject; and a vote in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois on this question is just what we need to take it out of politics.

THE Ohio Democrats are in favor of "an honest reform of the Civil Service," but what that would be they take care not to say. The country at large will suspect it to mean the removal of all Republican office-holders to make room for "honest Democrats." It is surprising that the convention was so vague on this head. The name of its president, the statesman whom it delights to honor, is identified with a bill which is before the Senate. It is true that he has not pushed it very hard; yet what an opportunity for the convention! It might have pointed to him as the man who has presented the feasible solution of this knotty problem, and thus have given a distinct help to his political aspirations. Instead of that, his own political friends and constituents dismiss the subject with the smallest number of words that could constitute a deliverance on the subject. Really Mr. PENDLETON will have to bestir himself if he is to convince the American people of his sincerity.

THE Democrats of Georgia have put Mr. STEPHENS before the State as their candidate for Governor. We are glad of this, as involving in some degree a rebuff for the Bourbon element of the party, and as foreshadowing a growth of Liberal Democracy in this and other Southern States. The platform is as poor an affair as ever was drafted, being in this respect a perfect contrast to the excellent one drafted by the Independents of the State. Unfortunately, that platform seems to have been the main thing in the Independent movement.

AN insult to the American people is always grateful to English readers of a certain class. *The Times* knows for whom it is catering, when it charges upon us sympathy with the Dynamite faction of Irish conspirators. No falsehood could be more atrocious. Not only have Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his associates received nothing but condemnation from the American people, but even the Irish in America have washed their hands of him, and would rejoice to see him and his associates convicted of the offences they are believed guilty of. The Land League of both wings always have repudiated sympathy with the Dynamitists. The nationalists, who mean to fight for Irish independence whenever the opportunity comes, take exactly the same ground. They excluded him and all his friends from their Chicago Convention.

"But," say our British critics, "you have never punished these people. They have enjoyed entire impunity on your side of the ocean." Not more entire than they have enjoyed in Ireland, and even in Great Britain. Their actual offences have not been committed in America, yet not a man of them has been arrested. The authorities on our side of the ocean have cooperated, in every possible way, for the detection and arrest of assassins. If they have failed so far, they have done no worse than the English authorities. Besides, it is well known

that the British Government has plenty of detectives on duty in America. They prowled around the doors of the Chicago Convention. They watch every little gathering of Irishmen, and some of the leaders more particularly. Yet, up to this date, all this watching and constant reporting—to which nobody objects,—has elicited nothing of real usefulness to the British Government.

THE Irish Arrears Bill has passed the House of Commons, and will be passed by the House of Lords without much resistance or many amendments. The reason for this promptness, Lord SALISBURY finds in the situation of foreign affairs. He thinks it would not be patriotic to embarrass the government by a refusal at the present moment. This means, in plain English, that English statesmen fear a revolt in Ireland, and, whatever their other differences, they are agreed in doing anything that may be useful to quiet Irish feeling. It is well understood that the Irish nationalists are on the watch for a chance, such as was furnished to the friends of Irish independence by the situation of a century ago. Every regiment of British soldiers that leaves for the Mediterranean increases the necessity for conciliating Ireland. The necessity must be urgent, when a man of Lord SALISBURY'S unconciliatory temper acknowledges its existence.

THE weather on the other side of the Atlantic, is a matter of much importance to both continents. The early summer in the British Islands, was very favorable to grain and the grass crop. But latterly there have been excessive rains. In Ireland, a new failure of the crop is greatly feared, and in England, the Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a form of prayers for good weather. This state of things must be gratifying to *The Pall Mall Gazette*. Some time ago, it prophesied a severe panic in America, in case the signs of a good harvest in England should be realized.

THE situation in Egypt is changed, only by ARABI Bey having cut off the water supply of Alexandria, and his having had some unsuccessful encounters with the British, who have seized Ramleh. That he will surrender to the British troops, on any terms which they are likely to offer, is not to be expected. The army and the notables at Cairo continue loyal to his leadership, as indeed does the whole population of Egypt outside the British lines. In some instances, the villages and towns of the interior have taken a very unpleasant mode of expressing their sympathy. They have massacred, with every sort of indignity, those Europeans who were found in their neighborhood.

*The Times* speaks of the British policy as certain to prove one of permanent occupation. We do not attach much weight to this. It is not through *The Times* that Mr. GLADSTONE will announce his purposes to the world. He could not set aside the Sultan's authority over Egypt, without turning his back upon his most solemn declarations, and those of very recent date. And if he tried to do so, he would find the European Concert very much in his way. Even France speaks of respecting and fostering the national aspirations of the Egyptians; Germany and Austria still maintain their reserve; and Italy refuses to unite in the occupation of the Suez Canal.

A very few American papers support the English policy as justifiable, in opposition to the general sentiment of the country and the press. There are American papers which find it hard to see any fault in any English policy. But whatever may be said of the justice of the policy, nothing can be said for its expediency. It is a blunder as well as a crime. The Liberals said that Mr. DISRAELI blundered in not taking up a line of policy which would have put a friendly Afghanistan between India and Russia. Is it a less mistake to have missed the policy which would have put a friendly Egypt on the line of the Suez Canal, or to have bartered the good will of the Egyptian people for the dubious support of their nominal and inefficient ruler?

(See *News Summary*, page 253.)

#### PRINCIPLES THAT ARE NOT RESPECTED.

THE degree to which Mr. CAMERON'S organization in Pennsylvania shows itself disregardful of the principles which it pretended to declare at Harrisburg is a subject of present interest. It serves to prove precisely what the Independent Republicans assert in their answer to

the CAMERON committee, that none of the four suggestions of joint action afford a guarantee "that, being accepted, the principles upon which the Independent Republicans have taken their stand would be treated with respect or put into action." The platform adopted at Harrisburg is in large part composed of the declarations agreed upon at the Continental Hotel Conference, and which had the endorsement of the five commissioners who had been selected to represent Mr. CAMERON's "machine." Those declarations were signed on his behalf by these commissioners, including Colonel QUAY, Mr. MAGEE, and Mr. REEDER, three of his most useful lieutenants, and being thus adopted were issued to the world. Subsequently they were built into the Harrisburg platform as its essential and vitally important planks. With such deliberate adoption, such formal recognition, they must be expected to receive the highest measure of respect. Good faith demanded that whatever else was neglected by the Stalwart organism, these resolutions should be continually and carefully consulted.

How, then, has it proved? Really, the case is exactly otherwise. We shall point out, here, a single proof, but one of the greatest significance. We take the resolution concerning political assessments. The Continental Conference adopted a declaration in regard to them. The Harrisburg Convention readopted it. It stands as a law of action for Mr. CAMERON and his following. They were bound to respect it, if they meant to show their sincerity or prove their good faith. The resolution is as follows:

"That we condemn compulsory assessments for political purposes, and proscription for failure to respond either to such assessments, or to requests for voluntary contributions. . . . ."

This is an explicit declaration. It is perfectly intelligible. It might have been stronger, but it is strong enough in the condemnation of "political assessments." How, then, has it been respected? Let Mr. CAMERON's State Committee's circular, calling upon the national and other officials in Pennsylvania for two per cent. of the salaries they receive, be the answer. That document, sent out without concealment, and without apparent shame, is sufficient. That it is "compulsory" is known in the fact that the men who hold national places in Pennsylvania hold them under the favor and by the will of Mr. CAMERON, whose Committee sends the circular that demands this money. That it is an "assessment" appears by its own terms, which fix the amount which each official is required to pay.

This proof, so far as any proof can go, must surely be declared conclusive. It shows that Mr. CAMERON's following have not respected or regarded the declaration of principles which they agreed to as fundamental. It shows, exactly as the Independent Republicans declare, the absence of sincerity in the overtures which they put forward, and the certainty that, if they had been accepted, the principles of the Philadelphia Convention would neither have been respected nor put into action.

Doubtless the call for money to carry out the methods of Mr. CAMERON's campaign is great. The funds, gathered by these "compulsory assessments," are needed, no doubt, for use in the various schemes by which it is hoped that possibly Mr. CAMERON's ticket might be tided over the shoals of the people's disfavor. But this great need does not justify the breach of honor by which, after resolving to one effect, for the ear of the community, a precisely opposite course is adopted for private and personal ends.

#### A NATIONAL INIQUITY.

AMERICA is a country in which national iniquities are the theme of so much discussion, that it is surprising to hear so little said of the worst of them all. We mean the devotion to money-making for the sake of the money. It is quite true that we have no monopoly of this evil. Indeed, our example as a nation has been followed, in no other department of activity with so much readiness as in this. It is but a few months since our sister Republic, France, was under the rule of a faction whose centre of political motive was on the Bourse; and to-day we see England putting down, by main force, a nationalist movement in Egypt, in fear that it may in some way interfere with her profits. The industrial age is not, as yet, one which loves its work for the work's sake, or for the uses of the work. It is not yet one in which the workers feel the dignity of their position, as part of a great providential order for mutual service and helpfulness. Rather, they look on it as means

to a very low and sordid end; and the question, "What is the man worth?" is still answered in terms of dollars, pounds or francs. The disposition to give that kind of answer, unhesitatingly, is stronger in America than anywhere else. Travellers among us say that they constantly are told to observe persons, on the ground that they are "worth a million dollars," or more. In other countries the existence of aristocratic traditions and prejudices somewhat restrains this tendency. Money will not do everything to give a man social position in England, although it will accomplish more for the *nouveaux riches* than formerly. In America we have no such obstacle to this vulgar feeling, and the influences upon which we must depend to overthrow it are not institutional. They are the diffusion of a sounder culture, and especially a more manly religious culture, than now exists among us.

We believe that the best obstacles to the spread of the money-worshipping spirit, must be the Christian religion. In the first place, it is the most democratic influence. The care for science, art and literature, always will be confined to limited circles, and those isolated from each other. Religion reaches everybody. It is, in spite of sectarian divisions, a common interest. It is one for which an increasing number of our people sincerely care. And it is one whose inmost nature is opposed to the greedy and covetous spirit, which threatens so many evils to the land.

No person can have read the Christian gospels without observing the tremendous stress laid upon the sin of covetousness by Jesus of Nazareth. His comparative estimate of the power of various sins to effect moral ruin, was very different from ours. Some of the grosser class, such as drunkenness and impurity, seem to have appeared to Him much less terrible, in their power to blight the human spirit, than the sin of covetousness. There were drunkards no doubt in plenty among the publicans and harlots who heard Him gladly. These people who made their money shamefully, seem to have spent it grossly. But His voice reached them in their gross and shameful life, to call them out of it, much more easily than it reached the rich and respectable classes, whose chief end was to join house to house and field to field, after the fashion of their fathers in the days of Isaiah. Hence His repeated warning: "Take heed and beware of covetousness;" "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God." Hence the recurrence to this subject in His parables: "The Unjust Steward," "The Rich Man and Lazarus," "The Rich Man and his Barns," "The Ten Talents," "The Laborers in the Vineyard," and others besides. On one occasion, He showed, by his treatment of an individual case, the depth of His abhorrence of this sin. A young man came to Him who could say of the commandments, "All these have I kept from my youth up." But he had great possessions, and it was Jesus's judgment that the love of these things were choking the better life in his heart. "Sell all that thou hast, and give to the poor!" was the prescription for his case. He lives in Dante as "he that made the great refusal." He could not do that, yet, in the judgment of the finest spiritual perception, it was the one thing for him to do.

When we look a little closer at His method of social and moral reform, we see the reason for all the reiteration. His aim was to get "the mind of the Father" into men's hearts,—to pierce the clouds above their heads and disclose to them God their Father, "Who giveth liberally and upbraidth not," "Who maketh His sun to shine on the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." Now, no attitude of mind is more thoroughly, and none is so persistently, alien to the mind of God, as revealed by Jesus, as covetousness. Other sinners sin by paroxysm; the covetous man incessantly. Others give God a chance now and then to find the openings by which He can get in; the covetous man never. Others have at least the shame of their sin; but covetousness, so long as it respects certain limits, is highly respectable. Others retain at least something of the instincts which appreciate the divine generosity, and so may be drawn out of themselves into trust and worship. The covetous man interprets God on his own principles,—Mammon colors even his thoughts of his Maker. He says: "I know Thee, that Thou art a hard man, reaping where Thou didst not sow, and gathering where Thou didst not strew." He is shut out from any understanding of God. To the eye of sense, to the sensuous imagination to which even reformers like to appeal, the drunkard is sunk far below the respectable, proper, flourishing citizen whose heart

and soul are shut up in his purse. To the highest spiritual vision he is on an immensely higher level.

That covetousness is a more abounding sin in this land and age, than even intemperance, we shall not stop to prove. Any who may ask proofs of it show that they have made very scanty observation of the moral condition of the country. Not only does it pervade "the world" outside the churches; it is a deadly dry-rot in the churches themselves. So low have we got that the right of a man to give his whole energy to getting money for money's sake is no longer questioned outside the pulpit, and rarely enough in it. There are, however, a few reformers who speak their mind with sufficient explicitness on this subject. Not long ago, they made a public protest in Chicago against building a church with money left for that purpose by a pork-speculator. The religious world gave no heed to the protest. These reformers are very practical people. They have their plan to rid the world of this great flood of greed, which poisons social relations, destroys character, tempts to dishonesty, and takes the substance out of religion. It is a plan not unlike the prohibition of the temperance reformers. Their plan is the abolition of private property, and these reformers are called "Communists."

The first Christian church in Jerusalem, under the influence of the spirit of Jesus of Nazareth, made an experiment in this direction, but the results were far from satisfactory. The church was so impoverished by it as to become dependent on the alms of the Gentile churches. The early Christians reached the conclusion that the ideas of their faith must be brought to bear upon the world by a different method. Experience always has been against Communism, and yet minds of great spiritual insight, but not of equal spiritual patience with Jesus of Nazareth, have constantly recurred to this method of escape from the woes inflicted on society by the love of possessions. So the early and later monks took the vows of individual poverty. So Francis of Assisi vainly sought to bind his order collectively, as well as individually, to the rule of absolute poverty.

This line of reform is a mistake. Men are not to be lifted to the Christian level in any direction, by a mere removal of the sources of temptation; society is not to be reformed by taking away the use to get rid of the abuse. That, indeed, is the method of reform which many of our reformers most affect. There are other proposals for reform before the public, which involve just the same method as that of our Communists. Their general adoption would invite and facilitate the socialist revolution by a sanction of its principle. But, after all, the only deep and true reform is that moulding of the will and character to a truer life, which no legislation can effect, but which must be our effectual guarantee against the social evils which threaten civilized society.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THE death of our minister to Rome, Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, was announced on Tuesday, it having taken place on Monday at Valsambrosa, Italy. Mr. MARSH was one of the veterans of the American diplomatic service. He was eighty-one years old, having been born in Woodstock, Vermont, on the 15th of March, 1801. He was educated at Dartmouth, studied law, served in Congress, and was appointed by President TAYLOR, in 1849, Minister to Turkey. In 1852, he was charged with a special mission to Greece, and in 1861 President LINCOLN sent him to Rome, where he has since remained, a term unexampled probably in our diplomatic service. He was distinguished as an author by works on the Gothic literature and character, and others of less note.

TAKEN as a whole, it may be safely asserted that no career in the present century has been so complete and splendid a success as that of the first DUKE OF WELLINGTON. His success began so early and stayed so late. From the age of thirty, his career was one of almost unbroken good fortune. At forty, he was a Viscount; at forty-three, an Earl; at forty-four, a Knight of the Garter; nine months later, a Marquis; and twenty months later, a Duke. So quickly did these honors accumulate upon him that his patents of Viscount, Earl, Marquis and Duke were all read on the same day, when he took his seat in the House of Lords. Grants to the amount of \$3,500,000, besides pensions, estates from foreign potentates, and magnificent presents of enormous value, in the shape of plate and ornaments, were bestowed upon him. At forty-six, his war career was over, and the rest of his life was to be passed in ease, so far as war was concerned. But he was destined to be twice Prime Minister, holding at one time nearly all the offices of government. MARLBOROUGH's career could not compare in point of prosperity with WELLINGTON's. He did not win Blenheim until he was

fifty-eight, and he passed years in political disgrace and consequent seclusion. Then, too, he lost his only son, a blow from which he never recovered, and fell into a state of dotage for years before his death. Whereas WELLINGTON, though he lived to eighty-three, kept his health of mind and body, and saw his popularity steadily develop into a reverential sentiment towards him, such as was felt toward no other man in the British Empire, and by all classes, and left two sons to bear his name. NELSON, again, though the idol of the nation, was snubbed by the Court, and his career was closed by death at forty-seven, just when WELLINGTON was entering upon the long period of repose upon his laurels, and he left no son. Lord BEACONSFIELD'S success was magnificent, but it began late and soon ended. Moreover, he left no heir to wear his coronet.

At a great party in New York, some months ago, a lady suddenly turned to a gentleman and said: "Just look there!" "Well?" "Why, General and Mrs. —, have just entered the room, and no one takes the slightest notice!" "Oh," said her friend, "an ex-anybody is nobody in the United States." "Perhaps," said the lady, "but I should have thought there might have been an exception in *his* case." But fame and position are not enduring here, even in the case of a general who saves his country.

Prince BISMARCK was comparatively nobody until he was past forty. He has now for fifteen years been at the top of the wave; but there are those who think they can discern a turn of the tide.

AMONG the interesting English estates now in the market is Weston Underwood, near Olney, the property of Sir WILLIAM THROCKMORTON, where WILLIAM COWPER spent so many of his happiest hours. Some forty years ago, the ancient Manor-house, which abounded in curious hiding places, all conveying to the chapel, was pulled down, the THROCKMORTONS possessing an inconveniently large number of residences. But the chapel and splendid old timber of the park remain intact. The THROCKMORTONS are among the most eminent and respectable old Catholic families in England, and have suffered much pecuniarily and otherwise for being steadfast in their faith. The present baronet has five seats in Berkshire and Warwickshire. The name was formerly spelt indifferently, THROGMORTON and THROCKMORTON.

A religious newspaper, published at Memphis, makes the surprising discovery that we are evidently in sympathy with the "liquor traffic." We fail to see the ground for this inference in anything we have said recently. We do not think that a liquor dealer would find himself much comforted by a steady perusal of our columns. We are as wide awake to the evils inflicted on society by intemperance as is our contemporary; but we are not yet satisfied that the method of reform which it favors is the best or the most effective. And in this opinion we have the support of many of the most pronounced advocates of the Temperance cause in America.

#### PUBLIC OPINION.

##### VIEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS.

OF the Republican newspapers of Pennsylvania, a considerable number outside of Philadelphia and Harrisburg, have been friendly to the Independent Republican ticket. There are probably fifty such journals, including some which are nominally Independent, but whose sympathies have generally been with the Republican cause. Amongst these newspapers there appears to be but one opinion as to the recent propositions for uniting the two Republican bodies; the view is taken by all that the movement on the Stalwart side was insincere, being intended only to entrap the Independents, and that the latter would have been fatally in error to make any offer which did not require the withdrawal of Mr. Cameron's "slated" ticket. Some journals that had been professing a measure of independence made haste to declare that the third Stalwart proposition (a new Convention, with the Beaver ticket eligible for renomination,) should have been accepted, but this is merely the reflection of a Stalwart pressure to say something which would encourage that side. As representing the newspapers that are firm and steady in their appreciation of the importance of the Independent movement, we present here a number of extracts. The Honesdale (Wayne Co.) *Independent* says the Independents of that county take the view that the rejection of the Stalwart offers is justifiable, "and openly avow that they will not support any compromise that will lead to an abandonment of their principles or the relinquishing of their opposition to Bossism and the spoils system."

The *Independent*, of Phoenixville (Chester county), says:

The Stalwart committee has notified the Independents that compromise is out of the question. To be sure it is. There never was anything in it from the beginning. Error never was willing to compromise with principle, and never will be. Error must be nailed to the wall before it will acknowledge itself wrong. The error of Stalwartism will be served that way this Fall.

The case is stated in this manner by the *Easton Free Press*:

No object for which the Independent Republicans are fighting can be attained by supporting the Cameron ticket. This the Cameron management has made plain. Having made this plain and closed the door to overtures in the direction of reform, it

is equally plain that Independent Republicans will reject the Cameron ticket and stick to their own reform ticket. It is Cameron's will or nothing with the Cameron faction, and it accepts the responsibility for defeat rather than put away Cameron's ticket.

The *Independent*, of Lebanon, printing an extract from Colonel McMichael's letter (in which he refuses to withdraw, except upon the guarantee of reform), says :

We feel confident that every honest Republican voter in the State will heartily endorse the above as the only sure way to prevent the utter annihilation of the party.

The Doylestown (Bucks County) *Intelligencer* says that General Beaver cannot fail to see that the old "machine" is working with might and main for his election, and adds that he "is consequently losing ground with the people. It may be his fault or merely his misfortune; the fact is apparent."

The North Wales (Montgomery County) *Record* says that if the hopes of the Stalwarts prove correct—

—which seems impossible, success this year would only render Cameron and his henchmen more arrogant and despotic than ever, thereby provoking fresh and widespread antagonism in 1884 that would lose the State to the party in a Presidential year, but at the same time effectually defeat his reelection as Senator. If the work is not accomplished this year, it is only delayed.

The Towanda (Bradford County) *Republican* declares that :

Had the Bosses respected the will of the Republicans of the State at Cincinnati, in 1876, and again at Chicago, in 1880, and had they listened to the popular voice in the election of a United States Senator in the winter of 1881, and, finally, had they respected the popular sentiment of the party in the nomination of State Treasurer last year, the party would be in harmony now.

The Lancaster *New Era* puts the case in this way :

It is too late for the Stalwart organs to attempt to justify their refusal to accept the fair and reasonable suggestion of the Independent Republicans (that the candidates on both tickets withdraw) by arguing that the revolt against boss methods as represented in the Harrisburg ticket, is unjustifiable. The facts must be taken as they exist. No sane man believes, whatever he may say, that any of the candidates can be elected with two Republican tickets in the field. There are thousands who believe that Republican success in November cannot be assured by any compromise on a new ticket containing any of the candidates now in nomination. Hence, for the sake of union and harmony, the independent candidates are willing to retire from the field, if General Beaver and his associates will meet them in the same spirit. Until the Stalwarts realize the fairness and expediency of this proposition, all discussion of motives and past mistakes is labor lost.

The *Republican*, of Mercer (Mercer county), regards the proposition of the four Independent candidates as "eminently fair, and one that breathes a spirit of peace." It compares it with the method taken to adjust the differences in the election of a United States Senator, and adds :

Mr. Beaver is not obliged to accept this proposition. If he chooses, he has a perfect right to enter another time into the contest in case a new convention is held. No man or set of men have a right to debar him from this privilege. But the Independents have an absolute right to propose to him that all voluntarily step out of a fight that has stirred up much bitterness, and allow an entirely new ticket to be agreed upon which shall receive the undivided support of all who desire Republican success.

Discussing the refusal of the Stalwart candidates to withdraw, the *Journal*, of Huntingdon (Huntingdon county), says :

We must confess that we cannot see the force of the reasoning of General Beaver and his co-candidates. For them to decline to be candidates before a new convention would not be depriving the Republicans of Pennsylvania of any of their rights. Thomas M. Marshall refused to accept a very recent nomination, and John Wanamaker and Mr. Grow would not permit their names to go before the reassembled convention for the place on the ticket left by Mr. Marshall's declination, and yet nobody complained that those gentlemen had done the party any wrong by forbidding it to call upon them for their services as candidates. General Beaver and his colleagues might have followed their example and would have been held equally guiltless. The proposal of the Independent candidates was addressed to them as men having control of their own conduct, and had they accepted it, as they had the right to do, personal antagonisms would have been removed from the contest and a happy sense of relief would pervade the party to-day.

The *Gazette*, of Sunbury (Northumberland county), after referring to the offer of the Independent candidates, says :

But the Stalwarts reject this counter-proposition, denouncing it as unreasonable, arrogant, bossish, etc., yet proving beyond question that Beaver, the representative of Bossism, is of more account to them than harmony in the party, or any condition that would not be entirely to the interest and advantage of the "machine."

The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* (Union county) says that

In the opinion of Independents all over the State, the "regulars" have at no time been anxious for harmony—their only efforts being directed in the interests of the slated ticket, to save Beaver at all hazards—to reward him for representing Cameron and misrepresenting his State, District and County at Chicago.

After reciting the objectionable procedure of the Stalwarts in time past, including their defiance of the popular will at Chicago, in 1880, and in the Senatorial contest at Harrisburg, in 1881, the *Record*, of Media (Delaware county), says :

No amount of casuistry, no smartness or master cunning on the part of the Stalwarts can avert the responsibility for the deeds which their own hands have wrought. The results are prostituted powers; sentiment defied; a disgraceful scramble for spoils, all natural fruits of a counterfeit, bastard leadership, and the great masses of tax-payers have decreed that it must end, now and forever. The Independents demand new leadership, honest methods and economical government, and they will be satisfied with nothing less.

The Bradford (McKean county) *Sunday News* says :

In offering terms of adjustment of the difficulties, the Regulars were insincere for they neither desired nor expected that their terms would be accepted. They only wished to do something to cripple the influence of the Independents, and render their opposition less formidable. They hoped by this means to gain a decided victory next fall, and at the same time keep the Independents out; for they have an abiding faith that Pennsylvania belongs to the saints, and that Cameron and his adherents are the saints.

The case is put in this way by the *Times*, of Coatesville (Chester county), in the course of an article reviewing the whole situation :

The Independent Republicans are charged with not wanting compromise. They do want compromise, but they are not willing to have it at the sacrifice of principle, but they are willing to sacrifice all personal considerations for the success of Republicanism. . . . Hardly a day passes, but some staunch and quiet Republican makes known to us his determination to fight the machine, and he is of the kind of men who will never give up the fight until the machine is smashed and broken beyond repair.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, on the subject of "saving the party," says :

There is but one way to save the party and that is to turn out the Bosses and make the people its leaders. To show the Bosses that the people are stronger than they and will maintain their right to elect their public officers. Boss Cameron hopes to win by the cowardice of the Independents. If he succeeds he deserves to do so, and the people of this Commonwealth will deserve to be Boss-ridden to the crack of doom, for already the victory is their own.

The *Agitator*, of Wellsboro' (Tioga county), in the course of a lengthy article, says :

Gen. Beaver's political career has not been one likely to win for him the admiration or respect of many thoughtful and sincere Republicans, and his recent speeches on the stump have done much to destroy his reputation as man of discretion and good sense. He is popularly regarded as the special representative of "Cameronomism." Whether this popular opinion of the candidate is just or unfounded, every sane politician knows that it exists and that it will lead tens of thousands of Republicans to vote against the ticket that bears his name. This being the evident situation, common-sense dictates that the Beaver ticket must be withdrawn from the canvass if the party is to hope for success in Pennsylvania this year. What is needed to insure party unity and harmony is, not to find out whether Mr. Beaver is the candidate of a majority of the party, but to find a candidate who can poll the whole party vote.

The views of many other Republican journals, whose opinions are to the same effect, might properly be given, also, but we cannot now devote any more space to the subject.

#### WHO INVENTED THE MODERN PLOUGH?

THERE is something touching in this feeble endeavor, ("Jethro Wood, Inventor of the Modern Plow. A Brief Account of his Life, Services, and Trials; together with Facts Subsequent to his Death and Incident to his Great Invention.") By Frank Gilbert. Chicago : Rhodes & McClure. 1882) to restore to his rightful place, as a benefactor of the human race, the memory of a quite forgotten man. Who knows the name of Jethro Wood, and who can say that he invented the American cast-iron plough?

Born in Massachusetts, in 1774, a member of the Society of Friends, living in western New York, the owner of a fine farm and a comfortable fortune, this man died (at some year not given, but presumably) about 1833, leaving his children little but an endless series of claims and litigation as to the merit and originality of his invention of the plough of modern everyday use. His eldest son took up the cause, only to die (again no date is given, but apparently) about 1845, just after a favorable decision of the United States Court, and with reasonable prospect of a renewal of the patent from Congress. In 1848, his sisters went to Washington to urge their claim, and were supported by John Quincy Adams, just as their father nearly fifty years earlier had been encouraged by Thomas Jefferson, but the usual hard fate attended them. The Senate passed the bill for an extension and royalty unanimously, but the two quiet Quaker women could do little against a powerful and unscrupulous opposition, and leaving Washington, they deposited their papers—proofs in support of their father's originality as well as of the unprofitable results of his invention, dating as far back as 1819,—in the archives of the House, and from that day to this not a trace of them has been discovered. The reports of Congressional Committees and of Commissioners of Agriculture, the *Scientific American*, and Knight's "Dictionary of Mechanics," all show that Wood's plough, as he modified it from his infantile pewter model and his potato cut into shape, and his first patent of 1814, to his final patent of 1819, was really a discovery that deserved at least a share of the enormous returns that have crowned other and luckier American patents, instead of the oblivion into which it passed.

The question of the originality of his invention seems to have been decided affirmatively by Jefferson and Rittenhouse, by French and English agriculturists of reputation, and by the United States Court when it finally reached that stage of the case. The merit of his design awaits some more impartial judge and some more competent critic than his brief biographer, but this little book suggests more than it tells. The clean, simple statement by Wood himself, of his original specifications, prepared by his own hand, in inartificial phrases, yet strong in

his confidence that he had given the world "something different from every other invented thing," "the result of profound reflection and of numberless experiments," fully justifies his claim for a "benign and favorable construction of his patent and specifications," and his modest hope of "reputation and emolument." In sad contrast to his well grounded faith, were the results of his long years of patient struggle for acknowledgment by the growing thousands who were using his invention without making even the smallest return to the inventor. The omission of the exact date, place and circumstances of his death, and of that of his son, is certainly a curious defect in a set biography.

His perfect faith is shown in his bequest of his cast-iron plough to his oldest son, as the treasure that was to restore to his family the patrimony spent in developing its merits. This son scoured England and America to collect other ploughs, and supplied his counsel, William H. Seward, with the material evidence which secured a decision in his favor. The title page of this little book bears as its motto, Mr. Seward's weighty sentence, no doubt part of his argument in the cause,—"No citizen of the United States has conferred greater economical benefits on his country than Jethro Wood,—none of her benefactors have been more inadequately rewarded." The son had paved the way for better compensation than the five hundred and fifty dollars, the total amount of the father's receipts from his invention, the biographer tells us, "by securing important changes in the patent laws," but all for the benefit of other and later inventors, whose labors were greatly lightened and whose profits were largely enhanced by these successful efforts. Yet neither the date of them nor the specific statement of his reforms in the patent laws is given by the author of the book that is meant to establish his own and his father's claim to popular gratitude. When the matter passed into the keeping of his sisters, two quiet ladies, fresh from the retirement of a rural Quaker home, they tried the adventurous life of appealing in person to Congress, and the vicissitudes, temptations and disappointments of their life in Washington would have supplied a curious picture of the time. Here John Quincy Adams, in the closing days of a busy life, came to their aid, and the last letter penned by that indefatigable writer was addressed to them. When they were about to leave Washington, some friendly member of Congress advised them to deposit the valuable documents which had been in their lawsuit, including the letter from Thomas Jefferson, (himself an amateur in the invention of ploughs, and sufficiently acquainted with the subject to do honor to Wood for his plough,) in the archives of the House, whence they could only be withdrawn on the motion of some member. They did so and left them for some years uncalled for, but when at last they applied for them, they could not be found,—surely this was an opportunity for investigation and suggestion and rehabilitation, but not a line is given to the subject.

Thus perished the last vestige of proof relating to this ill-fated inventor's claim to reward and legislative recognition of his right to compensation. One of his daughters, in her old age, stated, what she no doubt believed to be the exact truth, when she wrote: "My father patented the shape and construction of the plough. He took the iron and shaped the plough that turns the furrow for every product of the soil in America. His plough has never been improved. It came from his hand simple and perfect, as it now is, and there is no other plough now in use," but no proof is adduced:

Such is the sad story of the work of the man for whom, in this modest and imperfect sketch, the claim for public gratitude is now renewed. Horace Greeley and Solon Robinson, in the days when the New York *Tribune* was a power in the land, and the accepted oracle for its farmers far and wide, raised their voice in behalf of Wood's claim, and, although failing to secure the substantial return he so well deserved or the final judicial and legislative recognition to which he was entitled, fully affirmed their well grounded faith as to his place among inventors. The story of such a life deserves fuller and better telling than it has found at the hands of his enthusiastic biographer, evidently thoroughly in earnest in his cause and supplied with original information from sources well able to establish the truth, but as a writer inexperienced in making the most and the best of the cause entrusted to his advocacy, and quite unable to furnish either technical facts, or even precise dates, in a way to secure general acceptance of his own decided conviction of the merits of Wood's invention.

Apparently, Jethro Wood belongs to the class of forgotten worthies,—of inventors who have given the world something of real value, but for want of business talent and of securing proper professional assistance, have utterly failed to realize any substantial benefit, and are in danger of passing quite into oblivion. In politics, in science, in art, in finance, there are, even in the short life of our own history, other such examples that well deserve to be rescued from utter forgetfulness. Dr. Kapp did his best to save the name of Eric Bollmann from thus passing away, but the daughters of the man who was one of the earliest manufacturers of Philadelphia, from some curious motive, refused access to the rich store of original letters, papers and other material for showing that, whatever were Bollman's blunders in politics and in allying himself with Burr in that still mysterious project of a new Southwest, he was of real benefit to his adopted country by his chemical skill and his application of it to the preparation of platina tools. Nicholas Biddle

is another instance of a really great man forgotten—his literary and oratorical successes now rest in occasional pamphlet addresses; his social and political powers are merely matters of tradition, and his services to finance and trade and manufactures and railroads and banking are all passed over, while his memory is rarely recalled, except for the sake of a fling at the failure of the United States Bank, without a word of kindly recognition of the good it did in its palmy days under his able management, and before politics made it its prey. Still another name that deserves to be rescued from obloquy and oblivion, is that of Jacob Barker, a man who from the small beginning of a Nantucket fisherman's son, rose to be a power in the State, materially helping the country to carry on the war of 1812, and, in spite of the injustice and ruin inflicted on him by political and personal enemies, restoring his fortunes, establishing in New Orleans a large bank, in his old age; broken down again by the outbreak of the rebellion, and then quietly passing the last few years of a nonagenarian in tranquillity—surely the story of such a life ought to be told fully and fairly.

Nowadays all this is apparently changed. The world is ready and anxious to secure inventions, and to acknowledge its benefactors; and with abundant wealth there is a readiness, perhaps too often abused, to make compensation even in advance of the actual test and proof of the advantages claimed by sanguine inventors and speculative financiers. The system of thorough investigation by experts, the careful preparation of claims for patents, the exhaustive advertisement by official and other channels, the enormous growth of wealth reaped by successful agricultural and mechanical patents, the sharp competition of great establishments producing and using them in immense numbers, all supply resources and aids readily commanded by an inventor whose patent has once been issued and borne the tests of practical application. Still the story of Jethro Wood and his plough, and the utter failure to secure protection and compensation in spite of years of patient and diligent effort, and support from the foremost men of the nation, is well worth being given to the public in a much more complete and attractive form than that of Mr. Gilbert's modest and unpretending little book. It is curious that it should bear a Chicago imprint, at a time when Chicago is beginning to take its place as one of the great manufacturing centres of agricultural implements and of iron and steel, under their latest and most improved patents, while millions of dollars are being invested in plants, in perfect faith of their working success. Neither the author nor the person who takes out copyright (not often as in this case different persons) gives any explanation of the nature of their interest in Jethro Wood and his plough, but something more than love of truth must have suggested their task, and the public may fairly ask some explanation of this tardy appeal for justice.

#### "OUR MERCHANT MARINE."

IT is hard to be patient with a book like that written by Mr. David A. Wells, in behalf of a repeal of the navigation laws. "He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is shame and folly unto him." In this light stands Mr. Wells. The statements of his book ("Our Merchant Marine: How it Rose, Increased, Became Great, Declined and Decayed." By David A. Wells. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons) are not framed in accordance with vital facts; they continually and persistently ignore the most important truths. We are not in a position to say that this is wilfulness on the part of Mr. Wells. It can only be said of him, that he appears to be dealing with a subject he does not fully understand. The book is false, specious, and unreasonable. Innendo takes the place of deduction, and assumption the place of fact. We search in vain through its pages for the evidence of a high and patriotic purpose. There is no word of commendation of our public men, past or present, and no eulogy of any aggressive American idea. The book aims to blacken the reputation of the fathers of the Republic; and there is no inference that can be drawn from these pages, except that all the men who have ever wished to see American prestige maintained with American ships, or do now wish to see it won back by them, are either bad and corrupt men, or else idiots and lunatics whom it would be unsafe to trust. Wrong in statement, and unfriendly in spirit, this book does not form a particularly valuable contribution to the discussion of the best way to revive our now languishing marine. However, it is ably written, and is not without merit as a presentation of the Free-Trade view of the subject.

The book begins with a brief review of the history of our shipping, setting forth the now familiar facts of the rapid rise of our tonnage after the war of 1812, and its brilliant career until about the year 1855, succeeded by the startling decline which has taken place since the latter date. It is well known that American ships once carried 75 per cent. of our foreign commerce, but now only 16 per cent., the actual amount of the trade being considerably less than in 1855. Mr. Wells makes an estimate of the yearly losses to the United States, owing to its present inferior position in its own foreign commerce. He fixes the amount spent for building and repairing vessels in 1855, at \$55,000,000, and the present amount at \$25,000,000—a loss of \$30,000,000 a year to the business of the country. The loss in freight earnings is about \$45,000,000 or \$50,000,000 a year, which is a real loss to us, because the freight

on goods imported is a foreign impost, which must be paid for in goods, coin or bonds; and because the freight on goods exported, would be paid for in cash or goods and brought back here, if it were earned by American vessels. In the carriage of passengers, there is a loss of \$20,000,000 a year, which we would earn if we shared more largely in the steamship business. There is in all a total of about \$100,000,000 lost to the country annually. These direct losses are insignificant in comparison with the indirect losses, due to failure to have the trade with foreign countries which we would enjoy if we had more ships. These losses are not felt in the United States now, because of our enormous export trade; but should there be a reaction, should exports fall off, they would tell with great severity. Mr. A. D. McKay, one of the leading merchants of Liverpool in 1877, is cited to show that England earned £518,400,000 in freights and charges on imports in eighteen years; and that this enormous sum was the principal item in the great credit of earnings, interest, etc., which enabled her to stand an adverse balance of trade of £1,193,000,000 during that period.

Taking up the question of the operation of our navigation laws, Mr. Wells pauses, rather unnecessarily, to relate "A Curious Chapter of our National History." Having already described the men of 1776 as a race of smugglers, he goes on to relate that the right to enact a navigation law was engrafted into the Federal Constitution as the result of an unholy bargain between the North and the South. The South agreed to protect shipping, if the North would allow the African slave trade to be carried on for twenty years longer. New England consented. The Constitution was framed to allow of protection to shipping. The first Congress carried out the bargain, and the navigation laws were enacted. Mr. Wells says that the laws were thus "conceived in sin and born in iniquity," and that New England would not be covered with the graves of soldiers, as she is, had not our ancestors "consented to strengthen and perpetuate domestic slavery as a consideration for the privilege of doing another wrong,—namely, that of restricting their fellow-citizens from freely exchanging the products of their labor." We do not know what useful object is gained by the repetition of this story. The smuggling and the bargain are, possibly, both historical facts. It is irrelevant whether they are or not. They do not affect the utility of the navigation laws in any manner. No inference can be made from them of weight in this discussion, any more than an inference could be made as to the patriotism of Mr. Wells from the fact that the city in which he resides was the birth-place and home of Benedict Arnold. The question is, are the navigation laws useful. The dwelling upon these stories of the corrupt lives of our ancestors, and an unholy bargain between the North and South, emphasizes painfully the entire lack of patriotic and sincere motive in this book.

It is a singular error also to assert that in enacting the navigation laws, a great wrong was perpetrated,—"namely, that of restricting their fellow-citizens from freely exchanging the products of their labor." The exact thing for which they were framed was to secure the privilege of exchanging the products of our labor. At the close of the Revolutionary war, American merchants found themselves unable to trade to the colonies of Great Britain and Spain, as nearly all of the nations had hampering regulations which greatly restricted our commercial operations. England was the most illiberal of all. So resolute was that country in hostility to our ships, that it is said fifteen thousand slaves in the West Indies starved to death because the British laws would not allow American ships to bear food supplies for their relief. Freedom and fair-play in trade were exactly the things which the young Republic demanded. A tariff was enacted, because revenue was essential, and that was the easiest way to get it. But there was no tax on exports; and freedom to sell their goods in any part of the world, paying whatever duties there were on them at the ports of entry, was the whole aim of the foreign policy of the Republic. John Adams, and many other men, struggled at the Court of England to obtain the concession of fair-play and equal rights for American ships and traders, for years. Unable to gain what was wanted, the navigation laws were enacted to force the concession. The embargo and the long fight of the following years, ending in the war of 1812, and followed by new and more stringent navigation laws, were merely incidents in the struggle. The illiberality of those laws will be apparent to no sensible man. We could not have secured fair treatment without them. Retaliation, and the power to retaliate, both gain justice when other means fail. The United States never received fair-play until they fought for it. The navigation laws were not originally designed to do more than to give freedom to trade, and we charge Mr. Wells with impropriety in suppressing certain important facts which would have shown this clearly. The laws of 1816, 1817 and 1820, which he calls "illiberal, rigorous and arbitrary," were all expressly accompanied by a regulation, repealing them in all cases where other nations would abolish discriminations against the United States. The object of these laws, therefore, was to gain the very right freely to exchange the products of labor which Mr. Wells says they forbade,—and what is more, they did secure it. If he does not know this fact, he is not qualified to instruct American public opinion about the utility of our navigation laws. If he does know it, how did he dare to conceal the truth?

No important provision of the navigation laws remains in operation

to-day, except one. Under the law, no foreign-built ship can receive an American register and carry the American flag. To secure the repeal of this one provision, is the principal object of this book. It is claimed that the law should be repealed, in order to enable Americans to supply themselves with as good and cheap instrumentalities of trade as the English enjoy. Until they do that, it is said, no improvement of the carrying trade is possible. "Wooden sailing-vessels are things of the past;" "American iron steamers cost from thirty to forty per cent. more than British iron steamers." The very first step toward restoration is to repeal the laws and go to buying English-built iron ships. This is the argument of Mr. Wells, set forth at great length and illustrated by a considerable display of statistics. It is a singular fact, that there is more important truth overlooked in this argument than there is contained in it. In the first place, Americans can already buy all the foreign ships they desire. A great deal of American capital is already invested in foreign-built vessels; the investment, however, having been made not at all on account of the superior cheapness of the vessels, but in order to secure the co-operation and support of merchants and shippers in England for the benefit of the vessels. An American stock company can buy a whole fleet of foreign ships, without violating any law of the United States, and, by sailing them under the English flag can secure the most valuable exemptions from taxation in this country. It does not need a repeal of our navigation laws to enable Americans to enjoy as good and cheap instrumentalities of trade as the English do.

In the next place, wooden vessels are by no means things of the past. We have lately received important data from England concerning the cost of ship-building timber and of wooden and iron vessels, for a period of about fifty years past. From these, it clearly appears that the reason why England began building iron sailing-ships was, that her oak had increased in price to \$60 per thousand feet, even for frame timber, and that it was just as cheap to build of iron as of wood; in fact, for some vessels it was cheaper. In America, however, we have always had cheap timber; and down to the present day, even after forty years of iron ship-building in free-trade England, the American wooden ship is far cheaper, in every respect, than the English iron ship. It costs less, carries freight cheaper, and carries it as well. Not only, therefore, have we as good instrumentalities of trade in respect to sailing ships as England, but far cheaper ones. The bulk of the trade of the world is still done by sailing-vessels. Why, then, does the English iron ship crowd off our cheap and staunch American oak ship? The explanation is not far to seek, but we fear that no advocate of a repeal of our navigation laws would dare to give it.

In the next place, the greater cost of American iron steamers is not an obstacle to their employment in foreign trade. There is a great difference in the cost of ships. English steamers often cost as much as though built in American yards, and occasionally a vessel is produced from our own yards nearly as cheaply as though constructed in England. The weight of material put into a vessel, the care exercised in fitting and fastening her component parts, the labor spent in finishing, and the quality and completeness of the equipment, are different in every vessel. No owner's trade suffers because his neighbor has built a cheaper ship. Theoretically it ought to, but practically it does not. All ship owners know this. To assert otherwise, is to display a school-boy ignorance of the subject, which is unworthy of an educated and practical man. The trouble with our merchant marine is not with the first cost of ships at all. The annual interest on the difference in first cost is so small, that no practical man is deterred by it from buying a fleet of American steamships and putting them into the foreign trade. The real difference is in the expense of operation—wages, taxes, port charges and official fees.

Considerable space is devoted by Mr. Wells to the statement that England never paid subsidies, but that America did, and that we gave the system a fair trial. The sum of \$5,700,000 annually paid by England as late as 1872, for Steam-Packet service, and the sum of \$3,552,000 paid in 1881, is regarded not as a subsidy but as a reasonable mail compensation; whereas, the \$1,840,000 once paid by America for the same purpose exactly, is regarded simply as a subsidy and an outrageous robbery of the public treasury. What singular confusion of thought this reveals! What a singular oversight, too, that, in reciting all the different shackles to be stricken off from American shipping, no mention is made of the law which arbitrarily refuses to our vessels the right to carry the mails, or not, just as they choose. They are now compelled to take the mails or forfeit all rights. There is no appeal. There is no chance to negotiate for adequate compensation. They must positively carry the mails, and do it for the pittance of the postage, a sum so small that no large vessel would delay its sailing five minutes to earn the money. It would have been a becoming act to have urged the repeal of this regulation also. It is incorrect, also, to say that the subsidy system has had a fair trial in America. We never subsidized more than three lines running to foreign ports, two being to Europe and one to China. The two to Europe were abandoned by the Government, just as they were achieving their success. They were being paid only a small compensation, while the lines of England running in competition with them were getting enormous pay. The

withdrawal of the subsidy by our Government crushed one of our lines instantly, and left the other to be operated at a loss, until its owners could stand it no longer. We never did give that system a fair trial and never meant to. Whatever interest the South may have had a hundred years ago in protecting shipping, it had completely changed its ideas when Collins and Mills were running their steamers to Liverpool and Bremen. The South had become hostile to Northern shipping, as is very well known. The subsidies, grudgingly given in the first place, were withdrawn quickly, and expressly to injure the lines and to allow England to drive them from the sea. Again we say, that the public writer who is unable to give these well known historical truths their due weight, is unfit to teach American opinion.

Mr. Wells's book has only one value,—it is the best presentation of the free-trade view yet made. Unfortunately for its chances of making an impression, it adds nothing to the common stock of knowledge on this important subject; it exhibits a great lack of generous and patriotic spirit; and it can only be considered the special plea of a writer who long ago lost all American sympathies, and has not for fifteen years represented a single important American interest.

#### THE SEA WIND.

**I**T freshens the foam in the furrows,  
It drifts the soft sand o'er the lea;  
'Tis rise with the rapture of morning—  
This wonderful wind of the sea!  
  
It catches the glory of sunrise,  
And breathes it in light to the land;  
It thrills the sad soul of the sunset,  
Receding from ocean and strand.  
  
Its voice is the pulse of the tempest,  
Through seasons of darkness or light;  
It strengthens the beat of the billows;  
It deepens the gloom of the night.  
  
Oh, it comes from the wild womb of Ocean,  
With melody matchless and free!  
'Tis filled with the woe of the water—  
This wonderful wind of the sea!

Augusta, Georgia.

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

#### LITERATURE.

##### GARDNER'S DESCRIPTION OF WATERLOO.

THOSE who are most familiar with what may be called the literature of Waterloo, will be the first to confess, upon reading Mr. Gardner's book, ("Quatre Bras, Ligny and Waterloo. A Narrative of the Campaign in Belgium, in 1815.") By Dorsey Gardner. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) that he was fully justified in adding a volume of more than five hundred pages to the many already existing narratives of the great battle. The author's purpose has been to present, as no one else has done with completeness, a consecutive account of the incidents of the brief campaign, giving to each its proper place, its precise relation to the whole mass, and the exact time, as nearly as may be, of its occurrence. He has tried, also, to describe the various movements of the several actions, with such clearness that an ordinary reader can comprehend them, and to deal with all the conflicting theories respecting the battle with absolute impartiality. We incline to the opinion that he has achieved a remarkable degree of success in pursuing his plan. The whole story, full of thrilling interest, is told with so great exactness that one may obtain from it a far more perfect comprehension of the details of the conflict than can be had from any other source. For, even if some of Mr. Gardner's predecessors have possessed his remarkable power of description and his scrupulous carefulness in sifting the evidence bearing upon disputed points, none have had quite the spirit of impartiality which distinguishes him, and which enables him to consider the matter wholly apart from prejudice. The best and ablest of the Frenchmen and Englishmen who have written of the conflict, have been incapable of avoiding the infusion of a certain coloring which would minister to the pride of the nations represented by them. Mr. Gardner, as an American who is neither a worshipper of Napoleon, nor a hater of him, and who cares as little for the pride of England as for the pride of France, has searched with assiduity for the truth, and other impartial persons will incline to believe, from the evidence, that he has nearly always succeeded in reaching it.

Thus, in discussing the long-controverted question of the responsibility for the failure of Grouchy to support Napoleon on the 18th of June, Mr. Gardner reaches the conclusion that the failure was the direct and inevitable result of the obedience of Grouchy to Napoleon's positive commands. The contrary opinion is a favorite with those who are anxious, at all hazards, to sustain Napoleon's military reputation, but it must be rejected by those persons who read the testimony with a purpose to obtain the facts. On the other hand, Mr. Gardner uses

freely, and without regard for English prejudices, all the recorded circumstances which show that the Duke of Wellington was almost criminally slow in preparing for the final contest. The author shows that Wellington was saved, only by a series of lucky accidents, from being surprised and crushed by Napoleon long before his army was up and ready for the fight. It is demonstrated, also, that Wellington's success, even after all the mischances to the French which afforded him time to make reparation for his sluggishness, was largely due to the fact that Napoleon's bodily health was such as to deprive him of his accustomed energy. The impartial reader who is familiar with Napoleon's earlier methods, the methods which brought him victory from Marengo to Austerlitz, will confess that the Napoleon of Waterloo was not the Napoleon of Italy, and that, had he been able to use his faculties in Belgium as he used them in the former country, the field of Waterloo would probably have remained in the hands of the French. Mr. Gardner is not an enthusiast concerning either commander. He gratifies the reader who is equally unenthusiastic by stating Napoleon's blunders as plainly as he demonstrates the mistakes of Wellington as a soldier, and the coldness, meanness, and ingratitude of Wellington as a man.

The most important sources from which Mr. Gardner has obtained his information are the English Chesney and Siborne, and the French Charras. Thiers is proved, over and over again, to have falsified facts for the purpose of pleasing Frenchmen and exalting Napoleon. The alleged history of Abbott is treated with the ridicule it well deserves. It is interesting only as the attempt on the part of a most foolish American to glorify Napoleon at any expense of truth. High among the authorities quoted, Mr. Gardner places the Eichmann-Chatrian novel, "Waterloo." The description of the fight contained in that romance has little of the celebrity belonging to the Waterloo episode in Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," but while the latter is of no possible value for historical purposes, the former, as the intelligent readers of it are aware, contains a singularly graphic and accurate account of the battle. It is defective because of the limitations necessarily imposed by the fact that the narrator is a conscript, who is able to describe only that which occurred in a certain portion of the field. But, so far as it goes, it is unequalled in force and unsurpassed in truthfulness. Mr. Gardner quotes from it liberally in the footnotes, where it simply confirms all the best evidence obtainable from other sources.

Mr. Gardner's volume supplies its readers with maps and diagrams which make easy the task of following all the movements at Waterloo, and upon the fields of the two preceding combats. The diagrams especially are valuable and interesting, as showing the distribution of the forces of both armies at the outset of the battle, and subsequently when conflict and disaster had completely changed the arrangement of the various corps. The text, also, is accompanied by notation, in the margin, of the hour at which the most important movements were made. This adds much to the ease with which the course of events may be followed. The book has a full index, and the matters that are apart from the direct current of the narrative are discussed in the footnotes, which possess extraordinary value. Upon the whole, we may say, without exaggeration, that this is the best account of the Belgian campaign that has yet been written, and we venture the further assertion that it will speedily take the foremost rank wherever mere prejudice has no strength to prevail over truth.

Nearly one hundred of the closing pages of the volume are devoted to reproductions of the poetry descriptive of the battle. All of this, of course, is familiar, but it will be re-read with fresh interest, in this place, by those who have just concluded perusal of the exciting narrative that precedes it. The chapters devoted to it are open to the single objection that Mr. Gardner improves the opportunity thus offered, to make a bitter attack upon Sir Walter Scott. This is wholly out of place, and is offensive even to those who may be disposed to regard the conclusions of the writer as warrantable. Scott's verses about Waterloo might properly have been criticised in such a place, but there was no need to assail the man. It is odd that an author who, throughout the narrative of the campaign, contrived so exactly to maintain a position of impartiality respecting the actors in the drama and the disputed questions belonging to it, should conclude his volume with a fierce assault upon a poet who happened to write about the battle.

RECENT FICTION, ETC.—"Iris" by Mrs. Randolph, of which Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have issued a very attractive reprint, is an average "society" novel of the period, of the kind that, in quantity and in general sustained merit, are the constant wonder of those even who have much to do with books. "Iris" is as flippant and as slangy in parts as its class are wont to be, but it has sufficient realism and variety to give it a place in the fiction of the hour. Mrs. Randolph is, we believe, a favorite writer with a good many people who will no doubt be satisfied by the doings of her arrogant but lovely heroine. "Prouder than blue Iris," Mrs. Randolph quotes from "Troilus and Cressida" for her motto, and she works consistently upon that idea.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have put out a new edition of Ouida's "Bimbi," which remains, after all the books produced by that writer, one of her very best performances; whether because of the

audience to which it is addressed—it being avowedly a child's book, although much of it is far beyond the childish comprehension—or because the author was in an especially earnest mood at the period of its composition, "Bimbi" has fewer of the affectations, and less of the questionable morality, than is to be found in nearly all of Ouida's books.

"Leone," in the "Round Robin Series" of Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., is clearly a first book, for the writer of it has pretty much everything to learn of the art of story-telling. It is largely concerned with the travels of an American party in Europe, and especially with adventures with Italian brigands. These portions of the tale have the air of being founded on fact, but that is about all that can be said in favor of the episodes. The difference between poor and thorough workmanship with such a theme, can be seen by comparing this tale with Edmond About's "King of the Mountain," which has a very similar motive.

Another recently issued volume of the same publishers, if it had been made a "Round Robin," would have helped to illustrate the motto of the series,—"Perhaps it may turn out a song, perhaps a sermon." Miss Edith Simcox's "Episodes in the Lives of Men, Women and Lovers," is quite in the nature of a sermon, being lugubrious, and unnatural to an eminent degree. To be sure, it is a work of fiction, albeit of a fragmentary kind, and we have a suspicion that the title is no more than a device for the stringing together of short stories previously published. At all events, the tone of the whole affair is not pleasant. Melancholy is one thing, and unwholesome morbidity is quite another.

"Hammersmith; his Harvard Days," by Mark Sibley Severance, is a lively chronicle of college life, with no claim to literary merit, but overflowing with boyish spirit and mischief. It is rather a ponderous juvenile, but it may have been put together by a group of youngsters or perhaps compiled from files of the amateur press. It is honest fun, and we can imagine men turning to such a chronicle of their boyhood with delight.

"Bright Days in the Old Plantation Time" is an unpretentious, but quite successful, attempt to describe life in the Southern States in the slavery era. Its writer, Mary Ross Banks, knows her subject thoroughly, and in at least one point shows skill in writing—in her reproduction of negro dialect. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.)

Among the most popular novels of twenty-five years ago, were Miss Cummins's "Lamplighter," and "Mabel Vaughn." It seems that publishers have not yet lost faith in their attractiveness, for a brave new edition of "Mabel Vaughn" has been laid on our table, and we observe on turning it over, that the severely true moral reflections which conclude the long paragraphs are as impressive and numerous as ever. But, whatever young people of the present may think of such a novel as this, "Mabel Vaughn" is a book that never did any harm;—what a blessed thing it would be if as much could be said of all our current "light literature!" (Boston; Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

**SUMMER CAMPING IN MAINE.**—This is the season for camping and out-door life generally, and books bearing on such subjects are read now with particular zest. A volume of the kind, that has points of interest, is "Paddle and Portage," by Thomas Sedgwick Steele, which Estes and Lauriat of Boston have just issued. It is a narrative of free-and-easy travel in Maine, from Moosehead Lake to the Aroostook. It seems to be taken for granted by writers of such books that life in the open air implies a kind of uproarious jocularity, which, if it be indeed natural to that kind of existence, is equally apt to jar upon the nerves of more quietly disposed readers. There is a good deal of this Tom-boyishness in "Paddle and Portage" and the book would be better without it. We cannot all live in tents in summer, even if we wanted to do it, and an author gains nothing by an assumption of a restless hilarity which by no means excites like feeling in his reader, but is apt, rather than not, to bore him, and is pretty certain to be set down as an affectation. Although Mr. Steele offends somewhat in this direction, his boisterousness at times, and his shallowness at other times, cannot deprive his book of all value. It gives a bright and rapid idea of one of the most peculiar sections of New England, and which it is likely, but for just such men as Mr. Steele, would go undescribed. This tract has, to be sure, been travelled, but so little that there is no present danger of the subject becoming hackneyed. The illustrations to "Paddle and Portage" are numerous and particularly good; such a book gains much by effective pictures, and these illustrations are so clever that they would serve to float a far worse piece of writing than this of Mr. Steele's. The author is a photographer as well as a writer, trout-fisher and moose-hunter, and his camera did good service on the tour, the results of which his publishers have put forth in such attractive shape. But is it then—can it be, such a wonderful thing to catch a trout as these sporting writers aver? If it puts such a superb moment into life, it is in the last degree hard that not one mortal in fifty has ever experienced it.

**THE AZORES.**—This pleasant little book of travel ("A Summer in the Azores; with a Glimpse of Madeira.") By C. Alice Baker. Lee

& Shepard, Boston) describes a holiday tour in a region hitherto little frequented by tourists, though apparently deserving a visit far more than most places in the common paths of travel. The Western Isles appear in these pages, glowing with sunshine and color, and fragrant with flowers; the people as an idyllic race, simple-hearted, hospitable, and kind. The gad-fly of modern progress has not penetrated to these happy islands, to sting the inhabitants into activity and poison their blood with the desire for "getting on." What was good enough for the fathers is good for the children too; so in the Azores all labor-saving contrivances, all plans for securing the greatest amount of work in the shortest time, are quite unknown. Neither wheelbarrow, spade, nor shovel are to be found in the Azores; bare hands, rude short-handled hoes, and baskets carried on the head, take their places. The women spin with the antique spindle; the ox treads out the corn as in Scriptural days. Constant labor only secures the barest necessities of life, but not knowing the desire for more, they find these enough. The most picturesque part of the book is the description of the time spent in the Furnas, the fruitful valley enclosed in the extinct crater of one of the ex-volcanoes of San Miguel, the largest of the islands. The blossoming fields, nourished in tropical luxuriance by the subterranean fires which still mutter below; the geysers which bring messengers from that hidden region, the mineral springs, the natural soda-water fountains—are features of one of the most unique landscapes possible. The people are as picturesque as their surroundings, and everything in their life seems, if not romantic, at least idyllic.

The picture may be presented in *couleur de rose*, but it has a lively stamp of reality; and if Miss Baker's book attains the popularity it deserves, we may expect to see an exodus of tourists going out to the Western Islands, and through them, perhaps, may come an end of the simple conditions of life, only possible to a secluded and unsophisticated people.

**CAMPS IN THE ROCKIES.**—Mr. Baillie-Grohman, the author of this book ("Camps in the Rockies," by William A. Baillie-Grohmann. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons), possesses a thoroughly English fondness for "going out and killing something," together with a like national fondness for penetrating into out-of-the-way places, and for climbing mountains. Having exhausted the sporting possibilities of Europe, he has devoted his attention to Western America with good results. The present volume is a chronicle of the more entertaining incidents and adventures of three hunting trips in the Central Rocky Mountain region—the region between the lines of the Northern Pacific and Central Pacific Railways. By people who like to read about hunting and exploration, his book will be heartily approved. It is not by any means an account of the experiences of a "tenderfoot." It is sturdy, manly; and, what is most astonishing in a book of this sort, it is strikingly modest. He tells stories against himself quite as freely, and with quite as much relish, as he tells stories of which he is the hero, and, as his experiences were out of the common run, what he tells is interesting. There is, too, an air of reality about his book. Anybody who has been among frontiersmen will recognize as genuine the descriptions of them which he gives; will find a familiar ring in his reproductions of their quaint, racy forms of speech. The book possesses a considerable value, moreover, as affording what has every appearance of being trustworthy information concerning parts of the Rocky Mountain region—as the Teton Basin—which hitherto have been described only in reports of Government surveys, or which have not been described at all. Ambitious hunters, yearning after the big game of the Rockies, will find in the story of Baillie-Grohman's "Camps" a good deal of encouragement, and also, incidentally presented, a good deal of useful advice; while the substantial information that the book contains, and not less the hearty tone in which it is written, will commend it to many readers who do not know a wapiti from a prairie antelope.

**VICTOR EMMANUEL.** By Edward Dicey, A. M., (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)—Mr. Dicey has produced a model piece of biography in the briefest compass. This little life of "The Honest King," may be confidently recommended to lovers of historical writing, as well as to the larger class to whom biography is the most satisfying form of literary composition, for it finely fills the conditions of both these branches of authorship. The life of Victor Emmanuel is the history of Italy during his time, a period which, commencing with the country in a condition of profound misery and depression, ended with its conversion into a free representative government, taking place among the most enlightened and progressive powers in the world. More than this, the story to be rightly understood involves a resumé of the events of earlier times in Italy, and all this Mr. Dicey provides with a freshness and a picturesqueness which give the well-worn theme almost the novelty of a new tale. The author's estimate of the character of Victor Emmanuel and of his great contemporaries, Cavour, Mazzini, Garibaldi and others, appears to us very temperate and just. The subject itself is certainly one of the most fascinating in all history, and in the limits here imposed (the volume is one of the "New Plutarch Series"), we can hardly imagine its being better treated.

**IN THE SADDLE.**—A nameless lover of horse-flesh has brought together into this little 18mo volume, of a trifle less than two hundred pages ("In the Saddle." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), "a collection of poems on horseback-riding" that probably will find a good many appreciative readers. The collection includes a number of poems that are tolerably well known and liked even by people who are not "horsey"—"The Rhyme of the Duchess May;" "Leonoore;" "Tam O'Shanter;" "Mazeppa's Ride;" "Godiva;" "How they brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix;" "Sheridan's Ride;" "Paul Revere's Ride;" "The Diverting History of John Gilpin," and so on. The compiler's simple rule of selection has been that the verses shall be good and shall have a horse in them.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- ABBÉ CONSTANTINE.** By Ludovic Halévy. *From the twentieth French Edition*, by Emily H. Hazen. ("Trans-Atlantic Novels.") Pp. 224. \$0.60. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.** By Annie Edwardes. ("Trans-Atlantic Novels.") Pp. 498. \$0.60. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- EPISODES IN THE LIVES OF MEN, WOMEN, AND LOVERS.** By Edith Simcox. (*First American from the lost London Edition.*) Pp. 305. \$1.00. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- HINTS AND REMEDIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF COMMON ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES, AND RULES OF SIMPLE HYGIENE.** Compiled by Dawson W. Turner, D. C. L., Late Head Master of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool, [e.c.] Pp. 106. \$0.25 and \$0.50. Macmillan & Co., New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- NATURAL RELIGION AND UNIVERSAL RELIGION.** By A. Kuenen, LL. D., D. D., Professor of Theology at Leiden. (*Hibbert Lectures, 1882.*) Pp. 365. \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- PAUL DRIFISS: HIS HOLIDAY ABROAD.** By John W. Allen, Jr. Pp. 266. \$1.00. George H. Ellis, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- BIRD-BOLTS: SHOT ON THE WING.** By Francis Tiffany. Pp. 180. \$0.75. George H. Ellis, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

#### PARIS LITERARY NOTES.

PARIS, July 12.

THERE has been a good deal of talk about the French Academy of late. On Thursday last, that venerable institution held its annual meeting for the distribution of the prizes for virtue instituted by M. de Monthyon. M. Mézières made the regulation speech, but failed to say anything remarkable. M. Mézières may, perhaps, have been discouraged by the prospect of the creation of a rival academy which has recently been made public. It appears that that eminent novelist and historian, M. Edmond de Goncourt, intends to carry into execution, in ripe age, a scheme formed by himself and his brother in early youth,—the scheme of constituting an Academy composed of ten members, all of whom should be prose-writers. M. de Goncourt intends to devote his whole fortune, together with the proceeds of the sale of his unique collection of eighteenth century drawings, furniture, books, Japanese and Chinese curiosities, etc., to the endowment of this Academy, which is, as above-mentioned, to consist of ten members, each of whom will receive an annuity of 6,000 francs. The Academy will furthermore award each year a prize of 5,000 francs for the best literary work of the year. The project from many points of view lends itself to ridicule. The utility of the institution is also open to question. Nevertheless, the annuity of 6,000 francs will give the Academy Goncourt a "pull" over the Académie Française, whose members can only gain 3,000 francs a year, even by attending all the meetings, including those of the Dictionary Committee. Twenty years ago, the idea of founding a rival Academy to that of Richelieu was reasonable enough, because twenty years ago the French Academy was a stronghold of classicism and narrowness. But now a glance at the list of the present Academicians will show that the composition of the Academy is very liberal, or at any rate far from narrow.

The monument of the celebrated literary and art critic, Paul de Saint-Victor, was inaugurated in the cemetery of Père Lachaise on July 10th, in presence of a considerable assembly of literary celebrities. The monument is from the design of M. Bailly, and in front of it is placed a bronze bust of M. Guillaumé. M. Paul Dalloz, of the *Moniteur Universel*, pronounced the panegyric of Paul de Saint-Victor as a writer, a man and a patriot.

To-day, July 12th, a still more imposing ceremony took place at the same cemetery,—the inauguration of the monument of the great historian, Michelet. The monument, designed by Mercié, represents Michelet sleeping the sleep of the just, his head resting on a cushion, one of his hands on his heart, the other still holding the pen. Standing beside him is a grand figure, Muse or Genius, just taking flight heavenwards, while pointing to the inscription "L'histoire est une résurrection," and holding in the other hand a scroll: "Histoire de France." At the foot of the tomb are the words taken from Michelet's will: "Que Dieu reçoive mon âme reconnaissante." The President of the Republic, the Ministry, literature, the press and the university were largely represented at the ceremony. On this occasion, the widow of Michelet has founded three annuities of 200 francs to be given to old type-setters, in memory of her husband who began life as a printer, like Béranger, Pierre Leroux, Proudhon, Héhépise, Moreau and others. The father of the historian had a printing shop at No. 224 Rue Montmartre, between the Cour Mandar and the Rue Ticquetonne, where Michelet was in all probability born. Later the "Imprimerie Michelet" was transferred to the Rue Hazard-Richelieu.

The July volume of the complete and definitive edition of the works of Victor Hugo (Paris, Quantin) is the most interesting that has yet appeared. It forms the third volume of the dramatic works, and contains "Lucrèce Borgia," "Marie Tudor" and "Angelo." The third act of "Angelo" is here published for the first time, and in all the volume contains more than one hundred pages of unpublished scenes and variations of the poet's famous plays.

It is stated that the Count de Beust, lately Austrian ambassador at Paris, intends to employ his leisure in writing his memoirs. During his long residence in Paris the Count de Beust frequented particularly artists and literary men.

Another addition to the anecdotic history of the Parisian year has just been published by Rouveyre & Blond. It is the second volume of the "Carnet d'un Mondain" of "Etincelle" (Mme. de Peyronnie), being a selection of her *Figaro* articles, accompanied by illustrations in black and in colors of Ferdinandus,—a very charming volume from the point of view of the bibliophile.

The superior Council of Fine Arts has decided that the first triennial Salon, organized entirely by the State, without any elective jury, as in the case of the annual Salons, shall be held in the Trocadéro next year. The number of pictures admitted will be very small and there will be neither medals nor recompenses of any kind. In all probability, the works of foreign artists will not be admitted, the idea being to make this triennial Salon a test of the progress of French art simply. Nevertheless it is to be believed that exception will be made in favor of foreigners like Stevens, de Nittis, Chaplin, and one or two others who are to all intents and purposes French, although foreigners by the accident of birth.

The Parisians are always ready to place boundless confidence in strangers, or in people who declare themselves such. Roumanian barons, Serbian princesses, Peruvian marquises, have only to arrive in Paris, take fine house and affect strange manners, in order to have all the jewellers and upholsterers of Paris at their feet. They have only to give fêtes in order to have a certain section of "all Paris" in their saloons. In the end, when the creditors are tired of waiting for their money, it often turns out that their exotic debtor was born within a stone's throw of the Bastille column and the conclusion of the adventure is that the Brazilian prince is lodged and boarded, at the expense of the State, in the spacious prison of Mazas. The history of Mlle. Feyghine, the young Russian phenomenon, about whose appearance in "Barlerine" at the Comédie-Française, some three months ago, there was so much talk, is somewhat similar to that of the self-styled exotic nobles. Mlle. Feyghine turns out to be a simple Mlle. Lecouëux, and far from being born in Russia, she hails from Auvergne, the country of the water-carriers and coal dealers of Paris. This fact explains the Auvergnat accent which the Parisians were so astonished to find in the mouth of a Russian girl. Mlle. Feyghine's next débüt is to be in the part of *Mme. de Cossé* in Victor Hugo's "Roi s'amuse," which is now being rehearsed at the Comédie Française with Got as *Triboulet*, Mounet-Sully as *François I.*, and Mlle. Bartet as *Blanche*.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE are obliged to say, in answer to several correspondents, that, apart from the fact to which our attention has been called, of a translation having already been made of Felix Dahn's "Kampf um Rom," we are not prepared, ourselves, to print or publish a translation. The suggestion that one should be made was simply a hint, which it seems had already been acted on.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that Nicholas I., of Montenegro has finished a drama in three acts, and in verse. It is entitled "The Empress of the Balkans," and is written in Servian, but its royal author contemplates translating it into French.

It is announced that Dr. H. A. Hagen, of Cambridge (Mass.), is preparing a paper upon the *Isocina* of the amber.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, have in preparation a beautiful illuminated calendar for 1883, to be called the Longfellow Calendar. The slip for each day will contain an appropriate quotation from Longfellow's writings.

An important undertaking is announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston—the issue of a new volume to form a supplement to "Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary." Since the completion of that work, in 1877, "the progress in the development of the mechanic arts has been unprecedented in the history of the world. Not only in such striking and wonderful achievements as relate to the telephone, phonograph, and electric light, toward which popular attention is naturally drawn, but in every department of applied mechanics, there has been developed a fertility of resource in the adaptation of means to ends quite as marvellous and equally important in practical results." The work will be illustrated with 2500 engravings, many of them full-page, and will be sold by subscription only.

A pamphlet on "Ventilation in our Homes," by George R. Moore, published by G. S. Harris & Sons, Philadelphia, contains many sensible hints on a subject of the utmost importance. Mr. Moore writes in a practical, business-like way, and, if his ideas were generally acted on there would be less disease and misery. (Received from Ferree & Co., Philadelphia.)

The "Memorial Edition" of Thomas Bewick's works attracts, in advance, a great deal of attention in England. It is to be prepared at the special desire of the engraver's daughter (a lady now ninety-two years of age), at Newcastle, in her father's house, on Newcastle paper, by a Newcastle press, with impressions from the original wood blocks engraved by her father's hand.

Mr. Austin Dobson is editing "Gay's Tables" for the "Parchment Library" of Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, in his "Rede Lectures" has made a vigorous defence of the claims of literature to a prominent position in education, and his argument was more particularly intended as a reply to Professor Huxley's appeal on behalf of physical science.

The first volume of the special limited edition of the "Life and Works of Benjamin Franklin," by Dr. Jared Sparks, has just been issued by Townsend MacCoun, Chicago. It will be completed in ten volumes.

A volume on D. G. Rossetti and his influence and work in art and literature, by William Sharp, will be one of the features of the early autumn season in England. Macmillan & Co. will issue it.

Isn't it just possible to have a little too much of Thoreau? Mr. Sanborn's book is barely out before it is announced that Mr. M. D. Conway is to be heard at length on the subject. Is the study one of really such importance?

Another book that was probably not needed is the life of the poet Gray, by Mr. E. W. Gosse, that has been added to the English "Men of Letters" series. Our notion of this series is that, to be valuable, it should be select, and that, to make it include a great number of books for the mere sake of giving it weight, is not to add to its influence. There is nothing in Gray's life to make it worth the telling in the dimensions of a book. He was the writer of a single poem of importance. Editor Morley's scheme, at this rate, will presently become very vague.

The New York *Graphic* is to have a rival, or at least a follower, in England. The Bradford *Telegraph* intends to reproduce in the columns of that paper original drawings from the pencils of native artists.

New-Place Gardens, Stratford, the site of the house in which Shakespeare lived and died, will by a recent action of the Trustees be opened free to the public during the summer months.

Bret Harte's new story of "Flips," of which a good deal was said in advance, has attracted very little attention. It was published in four numbers of the Sunday edition of the New York *Sun*, having appeared first or simultaneously in the *Weekly Herald* of Glasgow. It will be seen that its proportions are not great—and neither are its merits. It is in fact a mere rewarning of motives which are apparently exhausted.

It appears that Walter Besant is the author of "The Revolt of Man," one of the best of recent "skits," which was published anonymously in the "Leisure Hour" series. A second edition being called for, it will bear the name of the author. Many shrewd readers attributed this book to Mr. Trollope.

Dr. George Ebers seems to have a case against German hack playwrights who have piratically used his novels and romances for their purposes. German playgoers must have better powers of digestion than their brethren of America—but that they have we know. Plays from themes by Ebers would be voted very dreary in this country.

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

—John C. Hamilton, the son of Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, died at New York, on Tuesday, in his ninetieth year. He was born in Philadelphia, while the seat of government was located here, and was twelve years old when his father fell in the duel with Aaron Burr.

—In the Democratic convention of Georgia, on the 20th inst., Alexander H. Stephens was nominated for Governor, and the rule requiring a two-thirds vote to nominate was rescinded.

—The Ohio Democrats, on the 20th, in convention at Columbus, nominated John W. Oakley for Judge of the Supreme Court, and J. W. Newman for Secretary of State.

—The Chief Justice of British Columbia has decided that the Tax Sale act of that Province is illegal, and that all land sold under it must be returned to the owners with costs.

—A Chinese Company is preparing to build shops in Victoria, British Columbia, for the manufacture of clothing, boots and shoes, tinware, cigars and other articles, in competition with the white manufacturers.

—An earthquake, at the city of Mexico, the severest experienced there since 1864, did considerable damage on the 19th inst. It lasted two minutes and a half. Walls were thrown down, in all parts of the city, and injury done to the national and municipal palaces, and other buildings. Damage was done, also, in other cities.

—Miss Fanny Parnell, sister of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, died suddenly at "Old Ironides," Bordentown, New Jersey, on Thursday, the 20th. Her death was caused by paralysis of the heart, she having been subject to heart disease for some time. She was twenty-eight years of age.

—Fifteen deaths from toy-pistol lock-jaw have been reported in Chicago, and three in Cook county, Illinois, within a few days. Six boys have died in Burlington, Iowa, and three in Peoria, Illinois, from the same cause.

—A dispatch from Dublin (Ireland) on the 20th, says: "The crops in the northwest of Ireland are in frightful condition. Hay is lying in the fields surrounded by water, and potatoes are blighted."

—Alexander Rives, Judge of the United States District Court of Western Virginia, has resigned, his resignation to take effect on the 1st of August.

—At a fire at 103 Washington street, New York, on Friday evening, Policeman Reynolds saved the lives of eight children. He forced his way into the burning building, and standing on a window-sill, caught them as they were dropped from above.

—Chin Tsun Yu, the new Chinese minister to this country, arrived in New York on Saturday.

—Fifty one deaths from yellow fever were reported in Havana, for last week.

—It has been decided that the Republican Convention of Massachusetts will be held at Worcester, on September 20th.

—The Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Brewster, has rendered an opinion, in which he holds that "a member of Congress is not an officer of the United States, so that a gift to him for campaign purposes does not fall within the statute regulating political assessments."

—The steamship "Lord Gough," which sailed from Philadelphia on the 22d inst., took back to Liverpool about sixty destitute Jewish refugees, who were returned by the Philadelphia Branch of the Universal Jewish Alliance, on account of their inability to find employment or provide support, being overtaxed.

—President Barrios, of Guatemala, after having an official interview with President Arthur, on Saturday, took leave on Monday, and left Washington.

—LONDON, July 24.—Edwin Booth played *Bertuccio* this evening. He was called before the curtain after every act, and was given a splendid reception. The house was crowded.

—PARIS, July 24.—Miss Lillian Norton, the American prima donna, has made a very successful debut at the Grand Opera House as *Marguerite* in "Faust."

—At a Cabinet meeting, on Tuesday, President Arthur is reported to have said, in substance, "that no person in any of the executive departments declining to contribute shall on that account be subjected to discharge or criticism, and no attempt to injure him on that ground will be countenanced or tolerated."

—M. S. Joslyn, of Illinois, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior in place of Alonzo Bell, resigned; and Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, Consul General at Rome.

—General Thomas Guardia, President of Costa Rica, died on the 7th inst. Don Joaquin Lizano is at present at the head of affairs in that republic, but Don Prospero Fernandez has been elected President, to take his seat in October next.

—A telegram from St. Louis says that all the cases against gamblers, lottery dealers and other similar frauds in that city have been either *nolle prosequi* or postponed until the December term, "when they will be dropped."

—The "Straight-Out Republicans" of Virginia have nominated Rev. J. M. Dawson, of Williamsburg, a well-known colored man, for Congressman-at-Large. (This is the only State nomination, in Virginia, this year.)

—The Prohibitionists of Wisconsin are arranging for the nomination of Congressmen in all the districts of that State.

#### DRIFT.

—Madame Ristori, who has been playing in London, (beginning there on July 3,) will commence her provincial tour at Dublin in September. She will subsequently appear at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Leeds, Manchester and Liverpool.

—Fräulein Frieda von Bodenstein, a younger daughter of the poet, has made her *début* on the stage at Weimar.

—The liquor law of Russia is very comprehensive and easily understood. There is no "local option" about it; but the Czar decrees that there shall be no more than one drink shop in any Russian village, and where two or three villages are near together, the one drink shop shall suffice for all, and this shall be managed by a "man born and resident in the village," who shall be appointed by the common council and paid a salary. He is to derive no pecuniary profit beyond his salary, is to sell also food and wares, and is liable to a fine, dismissal, and even imprisonment if he allows any man or woman to get drunk on his premises. In a given contingency, if the population should become notoriously drunken and disorderly, the communal authorities are to interdict the sale of liquor entirely in that district or village, for as long a time as they shall see fit.

—Concerning "Musical Festivals" abroad, these details are given: At Hereford, England, the Three Choirs festival is arranged to take place on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th September. Mesdames Albani and Patey, with Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Santley, will be the principal vocalists.—Mr. Charles Halle will again conduct the Bristol Musical Festival, to be held in October next. Among the novelties which are to be produced on the occasion will be Gounod's new oratorio (composed for the Birmingham Festival), "The Redemption," and a cantata, specially commissioned by the Bristol Festival Committee, entitled "Jason and Medea," composed by Mr. Mackenzie.—No less than 8,630 singers have been engaged for the Hamburg Musical Festival to be held in the coming August.—The great German Musical Festival will be held this year at Zurich. Among the new works brought out there will be Liszt's oratorio of "St. Elizabeth," Alb. Hecker's Mass in B flat, Brahms's "Nanie," and St. Saëns's cantata "La Lyre et la Harpe."

—In the *Popular Science Monthly*, for August, Dr. Andrew Wilson, discussing elephants, remarks that the two existing species with which we are familiar to day stand forth among quadrupeds as the representatives of a comparatively plentiful past population of these mammalian giants, and then proceeds to say: "The causes which have depopulated the earth of its elephantine tenants may be alluded to hereafter; but it is evident that neither size nor strength avails against the operation of those physical environments which so powerfully affect the ways and destinies of man and monad alike. One highly important feature of elephant organization may, however, be noted even in these preliminary details respecting the modern scarcity of elephantine species, namely, that the slow increase of the race, and, as compared with other animals at least, the resulting paucity of numbers, must have had their own share as conditions affecting the existence of these huge animals. The elephants are, of all known animals, the slowest to increase in numbers. At the earliest, the female elephant does not become a parent until the age of thirty years, and only six young are capable of being produced during the parental period, which appears to cease at ninety years of age; the average duration of elephant-life being presumed to be about a hundred years. But it is most interesting, as well as important, in view of any speculation on the increase of species and on the question of competition among the races of animal life, to reflect that, given favorable conditions of existence, such as a sufficiency of food, a freedom from disease and from the attack of enemies, and the elephant race, slow of increase as it is, would come in a few thousand years to stock the entire world with its huge representatives. On the data afforded by the foregoing details of the age at which these animals produce young, and of their parental period, it is easy to calculate that in from seven hundred and forty to seven hundred and fifty years, nineteen million elephants would remain to represent a natural population. If such a contingency awaits even a slowly increasing race, such as the elephants unquestionably are, the powerful nature of the adverse conditions which have ousted their kith and kin from a place among living quadrupeds can readily be conceived."

—Bad weather in Switzerland, during June, proved disastrous to the swallows. Hundreds of these birds have been seen in the neighborhood of Zurich dying of cold and hunger.

—The 7th of August will be the centenary of the death of Andreas Sigismund Marggraff, the discoverer of beet-root sugar. The German Chemical Society has raised a subscription to commemorate the event.

—Dr. Denis Dumont called the attention of the Paris Academy of Medicine recently to a case of hydrophobia which he said he had cured by the sub-cutaneous injection of nitrate of pilocarpine.

—On his big Dakota farm ex-President Hayes has, it is said, this year, 265 acres of wheat, 275 acres of oats, and 10 acres of miscellaneous crops. From the present outlook he will harvest not far from 20,000 bushels of grain.

—The Important Oil Wells near the Russian town of Baku, in the Caucasus, have come into the possession of a French company, which is managing them on the American system, and a pipe line has been laid to the nearest railway station. The German oil field, in the Lunenburg district, too, which, under native management, was developed in the most primitive manner, has passed under control of an English company, which has applied the American methods and imported a number of drillers from Canada.

—Some time since a curious freak of nature is reported to have occurred on the farm of Robert Jackson, about six miles west of Middleville, Barry county, Mich. In a corner of one of his fields, where there had never been any appearance of water, and where the land was high and dry, there suddenly burst forth a stream of water about the size of a man's body. A large oak tree which stood in close proximity was forced out and now lies prostrate upon the ground. The water is highly charged with sulphur, and the odor of the same can be noticed for a considerable distance from the spring.

—A historic document, long believed to have been lost, has just been discovered in the Chateau de Chantereine (Sarthe), in an old clothes-press. It consists of a manuscript history of some of the kings of France, with frequent marginal notes, written by the Dauphin when a prisoner in the Temple. The history of the document is curious. It was given to the family of Chantereine by the Duchess d'Angoulême, stolen from them in a robbery, returned years after as the result of a death-bed confession, and then secreted by the late head of the family, so that its very existence was forgotten. It has now been placed in the museum at Mans.

—Mr. J. C. McCoan, in his "Egypt as It Is," states that the population of Egypt proper, which includes a strip of country 1,600 miles long, and 350 miles wide, between the Mediterranean sea and the first cataract on the Nile, is 5,500,000—made up of settled Arabs or Fellahs, 1,500,000; Bedouins, 600,000; Turks, 10,000; Copts (or descendants of ancient Egyptians), 500,000; Abyssinians, 3,000; Nubians and Sudans (slaves), 40,000; Jews, 20,000; Rajah Greeks, 20,000; Syrians, 7,000; Armenians, 10,000; various foreigners, 90,000. Other authorities make the European population 68,000. The Fellahs are a patient and pacific race, and have had their share of oppression. The Turkish element was introduced in 1517, when Sultan Selim de-throned the Mamouk Booghitte dynasty and made Egypt an Ottoman province. The real Egyptian element is in the Copt population, who are the Christians of the old Monophysite sect, condemned as heretical by the council of Calcedon in the sixth century.

#### FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, July 27.

THERE has been a well-sustained strength in the stock markets, during the past week, and the idea has been general in New York that the "heavy operations" have been "on the bull side." The greatness of the wheat and other crops insures a large amount of business for the railroads, and stockholders and managers are all cheerful over the prospect. The receipts of wheat in the Western cities are already increasing rapidly. For the week ending July 22, the aggregate received at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Peoria and Duluth, was 1,595,224 bushels, against 1,135,421 in the corresponding week of 1881. This increase will now be maintained; at this time last year we had begun to handle the deficient crop, and were met with a rapid rise in prices, partly natural, and partly speculative, while we have now entered upon the market year of a very large crop, with a very marked reduction in prices. The potato crop is reported large, though it as well as corn must still take the chances of good and bad weather, and might be much shortened by such drought as that of 1881. There are already some symptoms that we may be entering on a period of dry weather, and if so this may materially affect the yield of everything but wheat and hay, which are now either completely gathered or beyond the reach of injury. The money market continues easy. \$1,500,000 in gold bars was shipped from New York, yesterday, on Italian account. This is said to be the last of that transaction.

The following were the closing quotations of the principal stocks, in the Philadelphia markets, yesterday:

United Companies of New Jersey, 188; Pennsylvania Railroad, 62½; Reading Railroad, 30¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 61½; Catawissa, preferred, 54; Northern Pacific, common, 48%; ditto, preferred, 88%; Northern Central Railroad, 49½; Lehigh Navigation, 42½; Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western, 21½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 17; Huntingdon and Broad Top, preferred, 27¾.

Yesterday's closing quotations of principal stocks in the New York market were:

Chicago and Northwestern, common, 136½; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 149½; Canada Southern, 63½; Central Pacific, 95½; Colorado Coal, 48½; Columbus, C. and I. C., 16; Delaware and Hudson, 116½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 137½; Denver and Rio Grande, 62½; Erie and Western, 42½; East Tennessee, 11½; East Tennessee, preferred, 20; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 85; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 88; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 45½; Kansas and Texas, 39½; Lake Shore and M. Southern, 114½; Louisville and Nashville, 74½; Michigan Central, 97½; M. & St. Paul, 120½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 134; Mobile and Ohio, 22½; Manhattan Railway,

53; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 84½; Missouri Pacific, 105½; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, 54; Memphis and Charleston, 56; New York Central, 135½; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 40½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 55½; New York, Ontario and Western, 29½; New Jersey Central, 81½; Nashville and Chattanooga, 63½; Ohio and Mississippi, 38½; Ohio Central, 19½; Peoria, Decatur and Evans, 38½; Rochester and Pittsburg, 31½; Richmond and Danville, 114; St. Paul and Omaha, 50½; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 111; Texas Pacific, 51½; Union Pacific, 116½; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 38½; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 68; Western Union, 89½.

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities, in New York, yesterday:

|                                       | Bid.  | Asked. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| United States 6s, 1881, con. 3½       | 101 ½ | 102    |
| United States 5s, 1881, continued, 3½ | 101 ½ | 101 ½  |
| United States 4½s, 1891, registered   | 114 ½ | 115    |
| United States 4½s, 1891, coupon       | 114 ½ | 115    |
| United States 4s, 1907, registered    | 120 ½ | 120 ½  |
| United States 4s, 1907, coupon        | 120 ½ | 120 ½  |
| United States currency 6s, 1895       | 130   |        |
| United States currency 6s, 1896       | 131   |        |
| United States currency 6s, 1897       | 132   |        |
| United States currency 6s, 1898       | 133   |        |
| United States currency 6s, 1899       | 134   |        |

According to the official statement of the Bureau of Statistics, the exports of provisions in June amounted to \$7,767,186, against \$9,601,723 in June, 1881. The principal decline, relatively, was in Baltimore, from \$360,607 in 1881, to \$48,436 in 1882. At New York the decrease was nearly \$1,400,000, and at Boston over \$200,000. There was a small increase in the value of hams and lard exported, in spite of a decrease in quantity, and the principal losses were—\$600,000 on cheese, \$250,000 in butter, \$300,000 in fresh beef, nearly \$300,000 in tallow, \$170,000 in bacon, and \$100,000 in pork. The value for six months was \$50,723,402, against \$71,165,337 last year.

Among the bond negotiations, the syndicate that took \$5,000,000 of Northern Pacific securities, announce that they have sold \$3,000,000 of them in Germany.

Over 16,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco have been sold in Lynchburg, Virginia, since October 1, 1881, an increase of 700,000 pounds on the sales of the previous tobacco year. The tobacco crop is reported in splendid condition in southern and southwestern Virginia.

The acreage of wheat in Indiana is 3,500,000, an increase of 250,000 on the acreage of last year.

The total wheat crop of Minnesota this year is estimated at about 40,000,000 bushels, an increase of more than 7,000,000 bushels on the yield for 1881. The corn crop is estimated at about 12,000,000 bushels, the same as last year; barley, 6,000,000 bushels, an increase of 2,000,000; and oats, 26,000,000 bushels, an increase of 6,000,000.

Reports from two hundred and ninety-three points in the country traversed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad and its branches, state that there is "a large wheat yield, a half crop of corn, and the largest oat crop ever known."

The New York bank statement, made up on Saturday last, showed a decrease of \$2,461,050 in surplus reserve, and as the statement was made up "on falling averages," the loss was probably greater than this. The chief items in the statement were:

|                        | July 15.      | July 22.      | Differences.     |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Loans, . . . .         | \$324,806,200 | \$330,162,700 | Inc. \$5,356,500 |
| Specie, . . . .        | 65,929,300    | 64,251,600    | Dec. 1,677,700   |
| Legal tenders, . . . . | 25,021,600    | 24,563,100    | Dec. 468,500     |
| Deposits, . . . .      | 321,603,800   | 322,863,200   | Inc. 1,259,400   |
| Circulation, . . . .   | 18,206,300    | 18,160,900    | Dec. 45,400      |

The Philadelphia banks, in their statement of the same date, showed an increase of reserve of nearly half a million dollars. The following were the chief items:

|                      | July 15.     | July 22.   | Differences.   |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| Reserve, . . . .     | \$19,583,328 | 20,059,649 | Inc. 476,321   |
| Deposits, . . . .    | 54,481,389   | 55,125,042 | Inc. 643,653   |
| Circulation, . . . . | 9,675,680    | 9,669,628  | Dec. 6,052     |
| Clearings, . . . .   | 50,033,915   | 58,219,917 | Inc. 7,585,522 |
| Balances, . . . .    | 6,550,395    | 7,763,703  | Inc. 1,213,308 |

The exports of specie from New York, last week, reached \$1,719,426, making a total outgo, since the beginning of the year, of \$37,848,810, and a net outgo of \$35,766,292.

The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for June, 1882, as compared with the same month in 1881, shows:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| An increase in gross earnings of . . . . .                              | \$286,319   |
| An increase in expenses of . . . . .                                    | 240,529     |
|   |             |
| An increase in net earnings of . . . . .                                | \$45,790    |
| The six months of 1882, as compared with the same period of 1881, show: |             |
| An increase in gross earnings of . . . . .                              | \$1,097,010 |
| An increase in expenses of . . . . .                                    | 1,904,041   |
|   |             |
| A decrease in net earnings of . . . . .                                 | \$807,031   |

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the six months of 1882, show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of \$129,657, being a decrease, as compared with the same period of 1881, of \$1,645,521.

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